The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,677 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350,

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept,
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

Handbooks of Information and other particulars Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
on House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th May.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail, 1886.
MEDUSA	————	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will sail for Liverpool about the 22nd instant. Carries a surgeon and stewardess—two berth cabins (on deck). Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capt.	Tons.	H.-P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,106	500	22nd May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case................ „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following :—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 10th May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	„	„ 31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	„	„ 35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	„	„ 45 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows :—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, at Khandalla, a very desirable bungalow. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small comfortable room with bath and cook-room. Rent, only Rs. 25. For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-Row. House Agent.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. pply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5½	pr. Re
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.		
Ditto for demand drafts	1 5 17-32	„
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 5 21-32	„
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 5 27-32	„
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-9-6 each.		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

INDIAN CIGARS,

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash Prices.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per Box of 100 Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	„ 100 „ 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	„ 100 „ 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	„ 100 „ 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	„ 100 „ 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw	„ 100 „ 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape	„ 100 „ 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape	„ 100 „ 3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION,

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Line Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING & Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	6 for 52
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest design	6 for 30	SPUN SILK, soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes very comfortable	6 for 72
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36		

CASH or (V.P.P.) DISC.—2 Annas in the Rupee (equal to 12½ per cent.)

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
9 0	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOM

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 85
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUITABLE CLOTHING
FOR
GENTLEMEN "EN ROUTE" TO EUROPE,
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE supply every necessary article of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for wear in the STATION, the HILLS, TRAIN, or on BOARD-SHIP bound for any part of the WORLD at prices compatible with sterling quality and good workmanship.

For the convenience of TRAVELLERS, passing through Bombay, A., L. & W., keep a large and well-assorted Stock of ready-made SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, ULSTERS, &c.

Patterns with Prices marked thereon, instructions for self-measurement, and our Illustrated Catalogue will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES' GLOVES!
LADIES' GLOVES!!
LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post,

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three of taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—TREACHER & Co., LD., KEMP & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD. BO

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.]

SORABJEE SH
BOMBAY

ENGIN
MAN
IRON RO
ROAD R
LAMP PO
GIRDERS
BRIDGE

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE
OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

MR. H. STANLEY, Life-Member of the Dramatic and Musical Association of Melbourne; for over 10 years Lecturer of the American War Panorama; a Witness of the whole of the Crimean War 1854-5; the Maori War of New Zealand; the Langerbelilie Rebellion, Zululand; the Basuto War, S. Africa; the Boer Rebellion in the Transvaal; and Traveller of Spain, Italy, Greece, Russia, Turkey, South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, Ceylon, India, Burmah, Java, Siam, China Japan and the Whole of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; begs to announce that he has arranged to give a short season of Comic Opera and Pantomime, similar in character to that which has been so liberally supported and highly appreciated in every town in Australia and New Zealand, they having, up to the present time, given 1,433 performances, a fact unparalleled in the annals of theatrical successes in Australia, and he promises his patrons that neither trouble nor expense shall be spared to make these, their initial performances in Bombay, as satisfactory as any here ofore.

The Company will include the following well-known Artists:—

Miss Caroline Stanley
,, Amy Childs
,, Dolly Inman
,, Fanny Stanley
,, L. Sherika
,, D. Childs
,, N. De Lorme
,, R. Stanley
,, L. Booth
,, N. Hedworth
,, Fanny Peters

Master Charles Favager
,, Robert Stevenson
,, William Childs
,, Walter Harman
,, Fredk. Knewstub
,, A. Livingstone
,, T. Fitzgerald
Mr. A. Devenish
,, H. Devenish
,, F. Cooper

And a highly trained and efficient Chorus, and grand Corps de Ballet.

Mr. H. Stanley, Stage Manager
Mr. J. Lascelles, Mechanist
Mr. C. Pitt, Scenic Artist
Mr. F. Wellington, Property Master
Herr Braun, Conductor
Signora Dalmata, Musical Directress
Prof. Wardrope, Lime Light Operator
Madam Crouchier, Wardrobe

MR. WILLIAM FARMER, Business Manager.

OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1886.
Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Grand Maypole Dance, and Ballet of the Apple Harvest.

The Repertoire will include the following other well-known Operas, &c.:—
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY.
Grand Piratical Ballet and Allegorical Tableau.
Offenbach's Military and Spectacular Comic Opera.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Operatic Satire,
H. M. S. PINAFORE,
OR, THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR.
Offenbach's Comic Opera
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANCOT.
Boucicault's Irish Drama
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
That Magnificent Burlesque and Pantomime, entitled
JACK THE GIANT-KILLER,
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE.
Byron's Charming Burlesque and Pantomime
ALADDIN,
OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN
(late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band).
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe.
Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold 4......... Rs. 16 | Pit Stalls .... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... ,, 4 | Pit .... ,, 1
Back Seats .... Annas 8
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & COMPANY, Limited.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP ON OR ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THE "GULF OF VENICE," 3,050 tons, 450 H.P. Capt. Swan, of the Thames and Mersey Line of Steamers to Australia, will sail as above.

Has splendid accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers. Spacious cabins, saloon amidships. Inspection solicited.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1886.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, will be held at 9, Hummum street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of May, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution, that is to say;—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882."—Dated the 6th day of May, 1886.

By order of the Board,
W. J. FARROW,
Secretary.
9, Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay.

FLANNELS

under wear, Tennis Shirts, &c.
WOOL, Rs. 3-0, 3-8 per yard.
Rs. 2-8, 3-0, 3-8 per yard.
Rs. 2-0, 3-0 per yard.
terns free.
& Co.,
BAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public at Zanzibar that Mr. KESSOWJEE DAMODHAR JAIRAM has an equal share with Mr. KHIMJEE JAIRAM SEWJEE, in all the property belonging to the estate or business of JAIRAM SEWJEE at Zanzibar, for he, who has recently attained the age of majority, does not admit the settlement came to between his mother through her Gomastas with the said KHIMJEE JAIRAM SEWJEE, during his minority until after he shall have been satisfied that the settlement was to his interest, for, as far as he is at present informed, he believes that the settlement was not at all to his interests but was to his great loss. Notice is therefore hereby further given to the public that whoever may purchase the said property or any part thereof or may advance money on the security of such property or any part thereof without having first obtained in writing the consent of the said Mr. KESSOWJEE DAMODHAR JAIRAM, who has recently come of age, will do so at their, his, or her own risk and peril.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors for Kessowjee Damodhar Jairam.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th May, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1885, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended, respectively, the 30th June and 31st December, 1885.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th May, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER BHANJI JOOTHA and THUCKER DEWJI MUDONJI, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL to THUCKER HURDAS PREMJI, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office on Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 652 4 9 square yards, and bounded on the north by Itolla-street, on the south by Baroda-street, on the east by vacant ground, in the occupation of Purshotum das Manchund, and on the west by vacant ground and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Municipality under No. 51, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the Vendors of the tenants of the said Vendors. Dated this 5th day of May 1886

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—
References allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.
*Lieut. ESSELL ... .. East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN .. ... Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886.. Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.
*Mr. H. Tweddell, *Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, *Mr. E. K. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, *Mr. Wilmot, *Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.
*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

BIRTHDAY BOOKS.

Army and Navy, Rs. 1-8 and 2-4
Art and Artists, cloth, Rs. 3
Bard of Avon, Morocco, Rs. 3
Bible Emblem Anniversary Book, cloth, Rs. 1-12; gilt edges, 2-4
Birthday Chimes, cloth, Ans. 10
Blue Ribbon, cloth, Ans. 10
Book of Remembrance, Rs. 2-4
Bulwer Lytton, cloth, Rs. 1-12
Cabinet, B. B., cloth, Rs. 3-12
Christian Names, B. B., cloth, Rs. 2-4
Favourite, B. B., cloth, Re. 1
Floral, Morocco, Rs. 3-8 and 10-8
Flower and Song, cloth, Rs. 6-12
Fortune Teller, B. B., cloth, Rs. 1-12
Gaelic, B. B., cloth, Rs. 3-4
Golden, B. B., cloth, Re. 1
Gordon, cloth, Rs. 1-12
Irving, cloth, Rs. 2-4
Irish, B. B., cloth, Rs. 3-4
Keble's 'X Year, cloth, Ans. 10; Calf, Rs. 2-8; Morocco, Rs. 3
Kate Greenaway, Rs. 1-12 and 2-4
Lewis Morris, cloth, Re. 1
Links of Memory, cloth, Ans. 10
Longfellow, Ans. 10, Rs. 1-12; Calf, Rs. 2-8; Morocco, Rs. 3-0 and 10-8
Lowell, cloth, Rs. 1-12
Merry Thoughts, cloth, Ans. 10
Moore, cloth, Rs. 1-12
Crimrose, B. B., cloth, Rs. 1-12
Our Anniversaries, cloth, Rs. 2-4
Scripture, cloth, Ans. 10; Morocco, Rs. 3
Shakespeare, cloth, Ans. 10; Morocco, Rs. 3
Shelly, cloth, Rs. 2-4
Starry Heavens, B. B., cloth, Rs. 2-4
Temperance, B. B., cloth, Ans. 10
Tennyson, Morocco, Rs. 6 and 12

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
Bi-weekly,
Guide,
ng from this
and Co.
a.

ILLS
om the
constitu-
s, 4s. 6d.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

CALADIUMS—50 choicest named sorts at Rs. 2 each, or Rs. 18 per doz., strong bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

LOST, a bunch containing one key of Milner's safe, No. 161013, and other keys. The finder, on bringing it to Mr. D. H WADIA, 6, Hornby-road, will be rewarded.

WANTED a BUTLER and COOK for H. M. I. M. S. PATRICK STEWART, salary rupees 35 and 25 respectively. Apply on board, I. G. Dockyard.

JUST RECEIVED a Choice selection of Meerschaum pipes, Briar wood pipes Cigar and Cigarette tubes. Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR THE HOT SEASON nothing would be better than a Glass of Cold Drink, Cream Soda, and Ice-cream, which can be had of the best quality only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, Rs. 4 each. Fresh supply—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, and Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FANS! FANS!! Silk, Satin, and others of a great variety at moderate prices, at STEWARD and Co., No 2, Church Gate Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Coconada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

LIESINGER BEER, vastly superior to any of the so-called "Pilsener" Beer sold here. Rs. 14 per case of 3 dozen Bottles.—W. H. NEBEL and Co., Sole Agents.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2, inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR SALE, pair of Brown Arabs, 15 hands, regularly used in single, double harness, and as chargers. Rs. 700. Reasonable offers and trials solicited. Address P. P. C., care of this paper.

WANTED, by the Ward Room Officers, H. M. S. "Bacchante," a STEWARD, and 1 SERVANT. Best references required. Apply on board between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry Charger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Rampart-row.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row Bombay.

FOR HOME VOYAGE. Portmanteaus from Rs. 8; Overland Trunks from Rs. 18; Folding Chairs from Rs 3-8; Gladstone Bags from Rs. 18; Strong Soiled Clothes' Bags from Rs. 1-8. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea. Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for [illegible] CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
[illegible]
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
[illegible] ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
[illegible] REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING [illegible] ING MACHINES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows:—

An invoice of 6 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, and children's silk, cotton and alpaca French umbrellas, suitable for the hot climate.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. "MANILLA."

A consignment of fresh provisions from the well-known manufacturers of France, the same consisting of fish, vegetables, sausages, vermecelli, chocolets, cocoa, and also soup. White and red wine and Cognac.

The above provisions will be sold in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.

On account of the concerned—
D. G. in diamond—126-7—2 cases German silver sheets.
,, ,, 124-0—1 case do.
50 cases extra superior Lager beer.
15 boxes of Louis Roederer Champagne in pints and quarts, ullaged.
5 cases Stilton cheese.
1 case Egyptian cigarettes.
1 semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Son.
1 harmonium by W. Bell & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 518 of 1885.
Dharramsi Canjee ....Plaintiff.
vs.
The Parel Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld., Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Parel by the directions of Mr. Henry Stead, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, and with the consent of the plaintiff Dharramsi Canjee, as equitable mortgagee under the decree made in the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 518 of 1885, the undermentioned landed property belonging to the said company. Particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of the undersigned Solicitors of the plaintiff abovenamed, and at the office of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors to the said Official Liquidator, during office hours.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Equitable Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of tocca land or ground and gardens, together with all messuages, tenements, or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying or being at Parel on the Mahim-road in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, and by the Municipality under Nos. 1 and 2, containing by admeasurement, 5955 2-9ths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Mill of the said company, on or towards the north by the property of Luckmidass Hurreedass, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Nowrojee Goverdhun and partly by the vacant land of Peerosha Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Sweet-toned Schiedmayer and Soehne's square piano, also one light pony dog-cart with fast polo pony.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 p.m.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted office brougham, in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 young Kathiawar cow, expected to calve in a few months.
2 good bull calves.
1 English-built second-hand office brougham, in good condition, suitable for a doctor, merchant, or broker, by one of the best English builders, Messrs. Laurie and Marner, of 313, Oxford St.
1 handsome strong-built 4-wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome strong English-built 4-wheeled Perth dog-cart, in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and richly carved household furniture, made to order, best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a handsome large musical box playing 12 tunes, a handsome large 8 day clock by Silber and Fleming, handsome 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker, one English-built landau by "Kinross and Sons," one English-built buggy, one handsome strong waler gelding, 7 years old, very fast and splendid mover, one handsome strong grey Arab horse, 5 years old, first-rate large size oil paintings and oleographs, handsome large marble vases and busts on pedestals, handsome large bronze statues on pedestals, handsome large size venetian figures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, large marble bath-tubs, &c., &c., the property of K. M. HEERAMANEK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gold Mohur Castle," Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps, single and double wall shades, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, a first-rate 8-day clock striking hours, half hours, and quarter hours by Barr and Lund, of London, very rich Bohemian glass flower vases, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Chapel and Co., one strong English-built landau by Allen, of Long Acre, one handsome strong English-built waggonette, one handsome strong buggy, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate musical box, handsome bronze and marble figures, large size aviary with birds, valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of N. R. MOTABHOY, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandelliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single barrel express rifle by "Henry" in case with implements complete, a first-rate double barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated barouche on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th May, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say, 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of [illegible] per cent.; on twelve Stations or more [illegible] twenty-five per cent. [illegible] stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

For further particulars apply to the [illegible] *Bombay Gazette* Press, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
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NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 8th May 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1885, and the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years ended, respectively, the 30th June and 31st December 1885.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, April 29, 1886.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Loodiana (s), from London; Hughenden (s), Shields; Crown of Denmark, Liverpool; and City of Carthage (s), Glasgow.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Eden Hall (s), for Liverpool; Merka (s), Zanzibar; and Secundra (s), Coast and Calcutta. To-day:—Ship Euphrates, and Mameluke (s), for Dunkirk.

Music at Colaba.—The band of the East York Regiment will, until further notice, play at the Colaba Bandstand every Friday, at 5-15 p.m.

B. B. & C. I Railway.—The return of traffic for the week ended 24th ult. shows an increase of Rs. 24,106 in receipts.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Orpington, Clan Murray and Loodiana entered, and the s.s. Recta, Eden Hall and Clan Murray left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore, per extra s.s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

A Fatal Fall.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Hasseinbee, woman, aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at a new building in course of erection at Tardeo Road. About three days ago, while coming down a ladder, she missed her footing and fell down a height of about sixteen feet, and sustained a serious wound on her forehead, from the effects of which she died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the 24th Regiment N. I. Lines, at Boree Bunder, on the body of Rukhma Dhondoo, a cooly, aged 17 years, who lived in the Regimental Lines. On Tuesday afternoon, after washing a cotton jacket at a well there, he left it on the parapet to dry, when a gust of wind blew the jacket into the well, and in attempting to save it, he lost his balance, fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

An Old Offender.—Rodrigues Francis, a Goanese, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a brass and copper vessel, valued Rs. 1, the property of Tullockchund Teja, a dealer in brass and copper ware, having his place of business at Byculla. While the complainant was engaged in an inner room in his shop, the accused took away the articles in question. He was arrested by a policeman who witnessed the occurrence. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Illtreating a Child.—Janni, woman, was charged yesterday by Inspector Dillon, before Mr. Ryan, with causing hurt to a girl named Chimi, aged 10 years. This was the case in which it was alleged the woman had tied the girl's hands and feet and suspended her to a hook in the ceiling, placing under her a fire in which she burnt some green chillies. The magistrate disbelieved the story, as only one witness swore to it, while the girl and an other witness stated she was tied and only placed on a cot. The accused stated she was in charge of the girl, the mother being out, and tied her to prevent her running away. His Worship said it was wrong and cruel to tie the girl, and fined the accused Rs. 10.

The Bhownugguur Cotton Manufacturing Company's Property.—Messrs. Bennet and Company, auctioneers, yesterday put up, at their rooms for sale by public auction, the leasehold property of the Bhownuggur Manufacturing Company. The premises are held under a lease from the Thakore of Bhownuggur, so long as the company should continue their work. The lease was to be surrendered to His Highness, who had agreed to grant a fresh lease to the purchaser at the auction sale on the same terms as those contained in the present lease. There were only a few bidders present, and the sale commenced with a bid of a lakh of rupees by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee. The preliminary bids were of Rs. 5,000 each, but were lowered to Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000, and even Rs. 500. The property was eventually knocked down to Mr. Venishunker Lakhmishunker a shroff of Bhownuggur, for Rs. 2,70,500.

Bombay Town Council.—At the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., (chairman), Col. Portman, Captain Morland, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, C. I. E, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Colonel Merewether, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. Waters. The following letter from Dr. Weir was submitted to the meeting:—"In continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honour to again bring to your notice the fearful condition of many parts of the old Race Course, caused by the total want of drainage. The Health Department, I regret to say, can do nothing to remove or abate the existing nuisances, as there are no drains belonging to the Municipality within the distance described by the Municipal Acts. The waste water from privies and houses flows into gullies and places from which it cannot flow away. To compel the owners of houses to build cesspools to receive the sullage of their properties would be very useless as in most cases there would be no access for carts, and besides we have no establishment even if access was made; the only remedy for the present deplorable state of affairs is to thoroughly drain the whole district on system. I know of no place within the city limits where such serious nuisances exist through want of means of drainage. In the event of an epidemic breaking out the consequences might be disastrous, and the Health Department could not be held in any way responsible, for the state of the drainage of this part of the city with the increasing population has been foreseen and brought to notice since many years." The letter gave rise to some discussion, but eventually the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

DISPOSING OF A DEAD BODY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Inspector Jones charged Nanee, a respectable Hindoo woman, and Callia, a servant, with having secretly disposed of the dead body of a child. Mr. Settna, pleader appeared for the prisoners. Mr. Jones stated that about a month ago the body of an infant was found on the *maidan*. Inquiries were set on foot by the police, and acting on certain information he received, he arrested the male accused, who admitted he had disposed of a body, but did not place it on the *maidan*. The prisoner further stated the child had belonged to Nanee, who had asked him to dispose of it. He then pointed out a spot opposite to the English cemetery at Sonapore, on the west side of the rails, where he had buried the body. The body was disinterred, but being in an advanced stage of decomposition, no inquest was held. Mr. Settna pleaded, on behalf of the first accused, that she was too ill at the time of her confinement to know or care about the child, but being a widow, her mother, through shame, sent the second accused, her servant, to take the child to Sonapore. Mr. Ryan discharged the female accused and convicted the male accused. The latter pleaded guilty, but urged that he was a new arrival, and did not know where the Sonapore burning ground was. At Damaum, where he come from, they were in the habit of burying dead children on the seashore and he acted similarly here. His Worship, after hearing the remarks of Mr. Settna in defence, fined accused Rs. 50.

HIGH COURT—May 6.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

520-85—Tyabjee and D—Premjee Ludha vs Dosa Doongersey and others—Little S, F, and N.—Part heard.
485-85—Thakurdas, D and C, and L, S, F and N—Fatmabai and others vs Hajee Gool Mahomed bin Hajee—T. H. Pearse.
98-85—Thakurdas, D and C—Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another vs Bunsidhur Gorukhram and another—M H Khan.
403-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Jewandas Ibjee Sewjee and others—Little, S, F and N.
473-85—Payne, G and S—Momanbhoy Gangji and another vs Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and others—Ardaseer, H and D.
412-85—Ardesir and H—Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little S F and N.
438-85—Macfarlane and E—Hajee Abdoola Aboo vs Aba Meya Hajee Ahmed—T and B, H, C and B. T, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Jardine.)

For Judgment.

88-26—Hore, C and B—T F Evans vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and another—Little, S, F, and N and Winter and B.

Application to restore the petition.

13-86—In person—Koolsumbee vs Ashabai and R Skipsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

145-86—Macfarlane and E—Vrujlal Moolchund vs Moolji Dossabhai.
146-86—Little, S, F, and N—Edward Bates and others vs Purdham Wallji—Payne, G and S.

Long Causes.

64-86—A F Turner—Navibai vs Roychund Huckma—In person—Part heard.
428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

367-84—J C Cama—Jamnabai vs Damjee Jadowjee and others—Payne G and S, and in person.
208-85—Hore, C and B—Waghjee Thakursey and others vs Khatao Raojee—Little, S, F, and N.
362-85—Mirza H K Thacker—Govinjee Jadowjee vs Thacker Virji Ludha and others—E Wilkin, Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
11-83—B and Hormusji—Cursetji Jamsetji Mistry vs Rustomji Jamsetji Mistry—Little, S, F, and N.
1-86—Nanu and H—Sewji Pragji and Hirji Asoo vs Dewji Odhowji—A and Hormusji.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner at his bungalow, into the circumstances connected with the death of Goorbin Bissoon, aged 30 years, who, on the 25th ultimo, while working as a labourer in the Imperial Cotton Mill at Chinchpoogly, cleaning a boiler, was seriously scalded by steam having been let into it, from the effects of which he died on Friday last.

Minguel Domingo Pereira, a fitter belonging to the same mill, in his evidence stated that he had worked in the mill for the last two-and-a-half years. About noon of the 25th ultimo, he was in front of the boilers, when the engineer in charge of the mill machinery told him to open the cock of the blow-down pipe, and he did so. Witness did not know whether the cock that was connected with the boiler that was being cleaned was open or closed. Immedirtely after he had opened the cock, the steam escaped into the boiler in which the men were working. The men who were in the boiler commenced to scream, and he at once closed the cock, and all the labourers came out of the boiler except the deceased, who had to be carried out, as both his legs and thighs were very much scalded. Witness did not understand the working of the boilers, and did as he was ordered. No person opens or closes the cocks except when the engineer gives the order. Witness or the muccadum carry out these orders, and nobody else. The boiler fires are never put out.

Mr. William Moylon, Inspector of Boilers and Prime Movers, said, that on Monday last he examined the boilers of the Imperial Cotton Mill. The three boilers are connected together, and there is a blow-off cock attached to the bottom of each boiler. If the top of an empty boiler was opened, and connected with two boilers that were under steam, the water would rush into the empty boiler with great force, and would scald anybody working in that boiler. Before giving an order to open the bottom blow-off cock of a boiler that was not under steam, the engineer should ascertain that the connections were entirely cut off from the empty boiler. Every engineer knows that.

The jury, upon the evidence adduced, returned the following verdict unanimously:—That the death of Goorbin Bissoon was caused by scalds, which he had received while cleaning out a boiler, in consequence of the blow-off cock of that boiler being opened by orders of George Patterson, under such circumstances that the act of George Patterson was a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

George Patterson was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with doing a rash and negligent act while in charge of machinery, and thereby causing the death of Goorbin Bissoon. The case was postponed for hearing to the 17th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to conduct the case, and the accused was liberated on bail, in his own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 1,000, and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

HIGH COURT.—May 6.

(Before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.)

THE AHMEDABAD POLICE TORTURE CASE.

THE EMPRESS VS. AMRATLAL HATHISING.

This was an appeal from a sentence passed upon the accused by Mr. Walker, Session Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Goverdhunram Tripathi, appeared for the appellant, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

At a Court of Sessions held on the 18th January last, before Mr. Walker, the accused, a betel-leaf seller of Ahmedabad, committed by Mr. Eduljee Dosabhai, first-class magistrate, was tried for making a false charge of an offence, in that he, with intent to cause injury to Mr. Jehangirshah Ardasir, the city police inspector, and three of his subordinates, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, the acting city magistrate, and falsely charged them with having struck him on different parts of his body in order to make him confess to a certain theft, and to compel the restoration of certain stolen property. He was also charged with giving false evidence with intent to procure a conviction. The case was heard before the Session Judge and assessors. The complaint the accused made was that he had been beaten in a police station one night till he became unconscious. The Session Judge agreed with the assessors in finding that both the charges were established. It was proved that he made a false complaint that, on the 26th September last, he had been taken to the Manek Chok police station at about 2 a. m., and beaten there by the persons he named. The accused did not question the fact that he did make the complaint and a deposition to the effect set out in the charge. On the contrary, he still maintained that they were both true, and he called evidence to support his case. On Mr. Hamilton leaving the district, Mr. Fernandez, first-class magistrate, who assumed charge of the court, gave sanction for the prosecution of the accused. An application to set aside the sanction was made to the Session Judge, but was rejected. It was urged before the Session Court that the accused had made an application to the High Court that the trial on his complaint was illegally concluded, as the magistrate refused to hear his counsel when the taking of evidence was completed; that the High Court might order the case to be reheard; and that if so, the trial of the accused would be premature. Mr. Walker said he had delayd the accused's trial, but he had failed to produce any order of the High Court; and no sufficient cause was shewn for further delay. Besides, the commitment of the accused having been once made by a competent magistrate, it could only be quashed by the High Court on a point of law. The magistrate who gave the sanction was legally competent to do so, and Mr. Walker said he should have given a sanction if an application had been made to him. As to the merits of the case, in Mr. Walker's opinion, a more extraordinary and incredible story than that told by the accused had seldom been put before a court. The Manek Chok police station is in the main bazar road in the city over some shops; and there was the usual police guard there on the night in question. The story of the accused was, that the four police officers tied his hands and beat him to make him confess as soon as he arrived; that they left the door open and went on with the beating, when many persons arrived on hearing his cries, including some of his friends, who most opportunely were returning from a play by that road. The accused produced six witnesses in support of his complaint on the trial of the police officers, five of whom had now disappeared and were not to be found, as sanction had been given for their prosecution. An examination of their evidence, Mr. Walker said, would bring out many facts discrediting entirely their account. One of them said that, while a very savage attack on the accused lasted, the police officers said to him "you have taken the property, give it up, or we will kill you. You made a complaint against us before, and this time we will not suffer you to escape." The story for the defence implied that great secresy was intended, but that publicity was actually sought in total disregard of the most ordinary rules of prudence. The facts that the accused did not at once go and complain to the superintendent of police or other high officer was of itself, if unexplained, as in this case, sufficient to di[illegible]dit the story. There was no adequate [illegible]ve, Mr. Walker remarked, for the alleged m[illegible]uent of the accused. His house was searche[illegible]e complaint of an oilman, but it was a pet[illegible] of theft of property under Rs 100 in valu[illegible] The Session Judge found it proved that the accused, after being beaten by one Jivanlal, invented the whole account of his maltreatment by the four police officers; and the offence called for severe punishment. Mr. Walker expressed his surprise that Mr. Hamilton so readily acted on the complaint of the accused instead of making a preliminary enquiry as he was entitled by law, and justified in doing in consideration of the high position and character of the police officers accused. The Session Judge was unable to understand why Mr. Hamilton, if he held that the accused police officers left his court with unblemished character, did not give sanction for the prosecution of the accused and his witnesses, as he ought to have done. The matter seemed to the Session Judge to be of such importance, that it would, he said, be brought to the notice of Government. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for the first offence; and rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further imprisonment for three months, for the second offence.

The grounds of appeal from the above decision were that the sanction given by Mr. Fernandez was both illegal and *ultra vires*; and that being so, that the proceedings before the lower Courts were without jurisdiction *ab-initio*. It was submitted that sections 211 and 193 of the Penal Code were applicable to the complaint made and evidence given by the petitioner; that thel ower Court acted improperly in not granting the applications of the petitioner for summoning several of his witnesses and for allowing him to put in some documents; that the arrest and committal of the accused were illegal; and that the lower court had misappreciated the probabilities and the evidence in the case. The finding of the lower Court, it was further argued, was not supported by the evidence, and all the facts necessary to criminate the accused had not been proved.

Mr. Macpherson addressed the Court at some length, and cited several authorities to show that the sanction given by Mr. Fernandez, after Mr. Hamilton had refused it, was illegal and against the current of judicial decisions.

The Hon Mr. Mandlik, at the invitation of the Court, replied at some length to this branch of Mr Macpherson's argument, submitting that the sanction given by Mr Fernandez was fully justifiable in law. There was nothing on record to show that Mr. Hamilton had refused sanction for the prosecution of the accused; and the whole administration of justice in the mofussil would be in danger if the High Court upset the proceedings of the lower Court under such circumstances.

Their Lordships directed that Mr. Hamilton should report to this Court whether an application was made to him for sanction to the prosecution of the accused, and whether he had decided to refuse such sanction. Meantime, the hearing of the appeal was to be stayed, the rigorous imprisonment of the accused to be suspended.

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THE STRIKING OF THE NATAL.

The Marine Court of Inquiry respecting the striking of the British barque Natal on the Crocodile Rock, off Cadiapatam Light, was yesterday resumed at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Alexander Tytler, master of the Natal re-called, said: At 6 p.m. the position I have laid down on the chart according to my bearings places me six miles from the nearest shore and five and a quarter miles from the Crocodile Rock. I have laid down my true course from that position N.-W. ½ W.

Mr Cooper: Where would that course take you in respect of the Crocodile Rock?

Witness (consulting the chart): According to these corrected lines it would take me about a mile to the southward of the rock. I had intended at six o'clock to pass the rock three to four miles to the southward.

Q.—You see now that your course would only have taken a mile to the southward, how do you account for that? Do you think you have laid down your wrong position on the chart on that evening?

A.—No, I do not think I did.

Mr. Cooper asked whether the capatin could give any explanation in order that it might be taken down.

Witness replied that he could not, and was then questioned by the Court with regard to his position according to the bearings marked on the chart. Captain Tytler was standing not in the witness-box but at a side table whereon the chart was spread, and Mr Burder. his solicitor, stood beside him. Mr Cooper a few minutes before had objected to Mr Burder speaking to the witness whilst he was being asked such important questions. Mr. Burder then explained that all the conversation the Court said they had overheard was the question, "which is the position?" This he had asked in order to follow the evidence of his client otherwise the questions were all Greek to him. Mr Burder, when asked to resume his seat at the solicitor's table, maintained that in the interests of his client he must then ask for the witness to be placed nearer to him. The examination of the witness having been proceeded with, Mr. Burder interposed in explanation of one of his statements.

Mr. Cooper (to Mr. Burder): I cannot allow you to interrupt the Court. It is a very serious matter with the captain, and the Court are willing to give him as much time as he requires to answer.

Mr. Burder: And I wish to protect him.

Mr. Cooper: Are we putting any unfair questions?

Mr. Burder: But he says that he has been asked so many questions that he cannot remember.

Mr. Cooper: I shall be sorry to ask you to sit down, Mr. Burder. The Court are willing to make every allowance for the captain, and I have no wish to hurry him in answering any one of these questions. The question now is whether he put down on his chart the compass bearings or the corrected bearings when he marked his position at six o'clock.

Witness: The corrected bearings.

Mr. Cooper then asked how he accounted for the difference of two miles between the position marked at six o'clock on the evening before the vessel struck and the one now laid down in Court according to the true bearings he had furnished to the Court.

Witness: I can only account for the difference because I have now laid down the position more quietly.

Captain Tytler having gone back to the witness-box, was asked further questions by the Court with little or no progress, and eventually Mr. Cooper suggested that as the captain seemed slightly excited, his further examination might stand over.

Mr. Burder: Perhaps it would be better if you gave him a few written questions to answer quietly. I am sure he would be glad to do it, although he has said to me before coming into Court to-day that he does not think he can tell you any more. He has helped you all he can.

Mr. Cooper then dictated several questions which Mr. Burder wrote down for the captain to answer as suggested.

William Dekkers and Evans Matthias, able seamen, then gave evidence, and Neil Bassissen, the carpenter, added that the ship after striking only made one inch of water in two hours.

The captain's written replies were next put in as follows. I cannot account for the two positions being different. Even if the position now marked is correct, I ought to have cleared the Crocodile Rock by nearly a mile, but I did intend clearing it by over three miles.

The Court adjourned until this afternoon, and will in the meantime decide whether a charge shall be framed against the captain

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—May 6.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Scott:—

Re Abdool Rahman Allarakia Hajee.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Kirkpatrick for Hajee Abdool Ali Leitiff, and Mr. Russell for Messrs. Glover Brothers and Company, the former, creditors for Rs. 1,888 and the latter creditors for Rs. 29,000, opposed on the grounds of concealment of jewellery and other property, a false and vexatious defence to a suit in the Small Causes Court; trading under the name of an infant son, and chartering steamers for the conveyance of pilgrims to Jeddah, &c. Three petitions filed by the insolvent on previous occasions had been dismissed for want of prosecution.

Mr. Manker: The insolvent always settled with his creditors.

Mr. Russell: Yes, by paying them two annas in the rupee.

Mr. Manker thought it was no fault of the insolvent if the creditors were willing to accept that rate of composition.

The Judge: That is rather a cheap way of getting rid of creditors, and raises a suspicion that it is not a nice way of using this Court. In the first insolvency, this insolvent's debts amounted to Rs. 90,000; and then he ran up to over a lakh.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the total debts amounted to over Rs. 2,80,000.

The Judge said that, after having his last petition dismissed, the insolvent in a short time contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 49,000. That was a proof of extravagant trading.

Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that, ever since 1877, the insolvent had been in the habit of using this Court as a means of protecting him in a course of dishonest trading. He had deposited no books whatever.

Mr. Russell said the case was one that merited no indulgence.

The Judge refused a protection order, with liberty to insolvent to apply again at the end of six months.

Re Abdool Noor Mahomed.—Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for a dismissal of the petition for want of prosecution. On a previous occasion, it was shown that this was a most fraudulent insolvency, and an interim order was refused. The Judge ordered the petition to be dismissed.

Re Abdool Razac Dubecker.—Mr. Manker applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

Re Devjee Elappa Kalee.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, made a similar application in this case, which was also granted.

Re Cassumbhoy Mooljee.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

Discharges—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Hema Pana Lohar, Peter Bailey, Alibhoy Jafferbhoy and another, Nikaise Vierga, John Clarke, Janardhun Raghoonath Salportay, Cassum Ismail Shaik and his wife, Rahmankhan Oosmankhan, and Antonio Pereira and another.

GYMKHANA ROWING MATCHES.

These matches were concluded yesterday evening. There was again a very good attendance of spectators. There were three events contested, or rather on the programme, for two of tnem could hardly be said to have been contested. In the first event—the Fours—Arthur's crew failed to fulfil the expectations held of them, and left an easy victory for Russell's, who well deserved their win. In the Single Sculls event, Greenway gave up half the course, and Pease, who handled the oars neatly and in beautiful style, won easily by half a mile. The last event was a capital race, and ended in an exciting finish in favour of Gray. The Double Scull's contest compensated the on-lookers for the lameness of the two preceding races, and was a good finale to the evening's sport.

The following are the results:—

1st Event.—Fours.

Russell (stroke).		Arthur (stroke).
Ryrie		Symons
Payne	v.	Gott
Pease		Gray

After having fouled once, shortly after starting, the two teams were sent away evenly. But the bad handling of his oar by No. 3 upset Arthur's crew, and allowed their opponents, who pulled steadily and merrily, to gain a vast advantage over them. There is no doubt that if Arthur's lead, which was no doubt slow and uneven, was followed as it ought to have been, his crew would not have been so shamefully beaten. We may mention that Barton was bow, but owing to his having to put in an appearance in the last event, Gray took his place and a substitute filled No. 3 Russell won in gallant style by over a dozen lengths.

2nd Event.—Sculls.

Pease v. Greenway.

An even start was effected, but Greenway gave over, and Pease rowed over an easy winner.

3rd Event.—Double Sculls.

Gray (stroke).		Arthur (stroke).
Barton	v.	Payne

A capital race resulting in an exciting finish for Gray. It was a neck and neck affair till near the very end, when the winners put on a "spurt" and gained Colonel Merriman's verdict by the smallest quarter of a length.

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BENGAL.

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended, the 24th of April, there were 212 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death rate of 25·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 178 deaths, and the death rate was 21·4 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 32 from cholera, 58 from fevers, 18 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—7 Non-Asiatics, 3 Mixed Races, 143 Hindus, 58 Muhammadans, and 1 other race. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total mortality during the week was higher than the previous week, viz., 212 against 178, but it is less than all the corresponding weeks of the past 5 years, the quinquennial mean being 308. Although there was a slight increase of deaths from cholera, viz., 32 against 26 in the preceding week, it is noticeable that the figure is far below those of the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium, and is also less than their average by 79. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints are moderate. The general health of the town is decidedly satisfactory as the death rate of the week was 25·5 per mile per annum against 37·0, the average of the quinquennium.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW LOAN FOR SIX MILLIONS.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—The news received from London by wire yesterday, with regard to the issue of a new Indian loan has quite dissipated our fond expectations of not being saddled with a new loan this year. The news is full of anxieties for Indians. It shows that we are getting worse every day with respect to our financial situation. The debt is increasing every year, and there is no prospect of a relief.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that Messrs. Lee-Warner and Forbes Adam have been nominated additional members of the Finance Committee of enquiry. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* approves of the selection and says that the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam will not unnecessarily sacrifice the great and important public works.

THE EDUCATIONAL MANIFESTO OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Referring to the opening of the college at Allahabad by the Viceroy, the *Guzerat Mitra* of Surat says:—

We natives ought to take the fact as remarkable that though the Allahabad College is mostly the product of the generosity of native Chiefs and Noblemen, the moral impetus by which this beautiful, imposing and highly costly building has been raised is entirely due to European pluck and initiation. The fact is not remarkable in this light, that the national and absolutely evidential instruction of the Indian masses is entirely due to British. But we wish the fact to be striking to us in this wise: that grand institution is not solely the creation of native gentry and native noblity. The prime cause of the institution is *English* and it is *English* gentlemen who have led the native promoters to the accomplishment of this work. We must take this fact to heart in a spirit of very active emulation. We should like to see our own people and our own gentry initiating various educational measures for India.—*National*.

AN INTERNATIONAL REGIMENT.

The following interesting sketch of the French regiment of foreigners (Fremden legion) at the garrison town of Bel Abbes is taken from a German contemporary:—

The regiment consists of men of all nations, from the Swede and the Russian to the dark African, the proportion in which the different European nations are represented being as follows: About one-fifth are from Alsace and Lorraine, two-fifths are German and Dutchmen, one-fifth Belgians and Swiss, and the rest are from other countries. It is but natural that every possible element and character should be found among these men, and the different types of human beings are perhaps nowhere in the whole world brought so closely together as they are in this place, where the lowest criminal and the man of highest education and culture live side by side. The foreigner's room at the barracks is an interesting place. It is a large compartment, extremely clean and tidy, and containing twenty-eight beds, over each of which hangs the soldier's leather belt, his second pair of boots, his knapsack, &c, while his clothes lie carefully folded on a shelf higher up The guns, all well cleaned and greased, stand on gun racks on either side of the entrance. The soldiers are nearly all in the room, as the weather has been wet. There is a group of four young Germans gambling at one of the tables. Next to them two men are playing chess, the board being represented by a piece of paper, and the figures by little pieces of carved wood.

Further away there is another group of Swiss volunteers, evidently all belonging to the honest working classes, except one, whose restless eyes are ceaselessly flying about, and who has enlisted after doing away with a considerable sum of his employer's money. In another corner of the room, a number of soldiers are sitting close together, listening to a grey-headed man who has been in service for more than twenty-five years, and who is decorated with a whole row of medals. While he is chewing his tobacco, he tells for the hundredth time of his campaigns in Mexico, in the Crimea, in Italy, and in the war of 1870-71. The lads are listening with deep interest to the words of the veteran, whose adventures become the more stirring and terrible the longer he tells of them. Next to this group a short, stout fellow, with red hair and a red swollen face is lying on the bed, his pipe in his mouth, idly staring about. He is a Belgian, who deserted from the army at the age of twenty-one, has been in India for six years, and after that joined the foreigners' regiment. Since then he has had ten years of hard labour for insubordination, and has now only just returned to serve his remaining time. A picture of a very different kind may be seen at the other end of the room, where a boy of some seventeen years is sitting on the bed. He hides his fair, girlish face in his hands, and tear after tear trickles through his fingers. What is he thinking of? Six months ago he left his parents and joined the regiment under an assumed name. He has broken his father's heart, and now his mother is dying. Not far from him, on two beds, two soldiers are engaged in a loud and eager discussion. The one is tall and thin, with a fine head and spectacled eyes, evidently a scholar; the other short and lively, with piercing black eyes, whose gestures and phraseology stamp him as a lawyer. On what rock these two have been wrecked nobody knows. On a lonely bench an Englishman is philosophically eating the rest of his ration of bread, disdaining—a true son of Albion—even to look at his comrades.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company (Limited) was held at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. John Pender, who presided, stated that during the half-year the reserve fund had been increased by £47,818, and it now stood at £565,644, or equal to about 22 per cent. of the share capital. Several of their cables had been down for a long time, and it was their desire not to increase the capital of the company, but to maintain their cables, as far as possible, out of their income. From July next they were going to reduce the tariff for telegrams to Australia from 10s. 8d. to 9s. 4d. a word and the charge to China would be reduced at the same time from 8s. 4d. to 7s. 1d. a word. They had hoped that their negotiations with the Indian Government would have resulted in the lowering of their high transit rate, so that the larger reduction for Australia of 2s. a word, as proposed at the Berlin Convention, might have been brought about. They had lately received a letter from the Indian Government opening negotiations again, he hoped with a view to better arrangements of traffic across India and at lower rates. The reduction of 1s. 4d. a word, to which he had referred, was arrived at after considerable negotiation with the Agents-General of the Colonies. To that reduction the company had agreed unconditionally, and they had also agreed to reduce the rate by a further 1s. 4d. a word if the colonies would extend for six and a half years the subsidy which the company now enjoyed of £32,000 a year. New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia were prepared to agree to this, but Victoria was still in doubt. They hoped, however, that the arrangement might eventually be carried out. The reduction of 1s. 4d. a word to Australia would be a loss to the company of £20,000 a year, and the reduction of 1s. 3d. a word to China would be a loss of £22,000. The further reduction of 1s. 4d. would be another £20,000, or in all a reduction of £62,000 a year, towards which however, they would have the subsidy of £32,000 for six years, in which period he trusted that the growth of telegraphy would recoup them The colonies of Queensland and New Zealand had refused to entertain the proposal for an extension of the period of the subsidy, not desiring to take any action which would tend to discourage the establishment of an opposition cable. Having referred to certain proposals regarding the laying of such a cable, he stated that their negotiations with the Colonial Government were still progressing, and he was not without hope that they would lead to the full reduction of 2s. 8d. a word to Australia. The present cables could carry about four times as much traffic as Australia was likely to provide for some years to come. The concession of £7,500 a year which they had had from the New Zealand Government expired the other day, and the colony had refused to renew it. The company, however, had made no alteration in the tariff, nor did they intend to do so until the 1st of July. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Viscount Monck seconded the motion. In reply to a question, the chairman said he did not believe there was the least chance at the present moment of a company being formed to oppose them. He did not believe the colonies would give any subsidy, and they would be much better off in using the money in reducing the company's tariffs than in subsidising a competing line. The motion was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors were relected.

STRIKES IN AMERICA.

The following letter by the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* regarding the organisation of the recent railway strikes in the United States by the Knights of Labour and the Failure of the Boycott will be read with interest in connection with Reuter's announcement of the extension of the labour agitation:—

The anti-social and unlawful character of the Boycott is so apparent that it needed only its application on a large scale to arouse public sentiment against its use. Such application was attempted in the strike on the Gould system of South-western railways, and the history of that strike is so instructive that I will give it in full, but as concisely as possible.

There was a general strike on all the four railways of this system in March 1885, which was settled to the apparent satisfaction of employers and employés. Formal agreements were signed, and perfect harmony seemed to prevail. There were some minor difficulties subsequently, but these were arranged by mutual concessions. On March 2 of this year the employés of one of the lines in the system, the Texas and Pacific Railway, went on strike because an employé in one of the company's car shops had been discharged, as the strikers said, "without due cause." He asked for a half-days absence and having received it, went away and did not return for three days. The Knights of Labour, to which he belonged, took up his case and demanded his reinstatement. When the demand was refused they ordered a general strike, and the business of the company came to a standstill. The Texas and Pacific Railway, though a branch of the Gould system, was then and is now in the hands of receivers, having been seized by the United States Courts for the benefit of its creditors. The general officers of the whole system have therefore no control over it, and are in no way responsible for the treatment of its employés. Yet in order to force the Texas and Pacific Railway to submission, the Knights ordered a strike on another branch of the system, the Missouri Pacific Railway, although the employés of the latter railway had no cause whatever for complaint. The order was put into execution on March 6, and the result was that 10,000 men were thrown out of employment, the operation of 5,000 miles of railway was stopped, and the traffic of four States, affecting over 4,000,000 people, was almost completely paralysed.

If the Knights had stopped here, there would have been little enough justification for their course; but they went far beyond it. They sent notifications to the company that the Knights would appoint and place their own watchmen over its property, to protect it from loss and damage; but as this was an offer to virtually dispossess the company of its property and assume control and possession for the strikers in violation of all rights of property, and contrary to the very basis of all civilized government, the company declined to allow it. As the strikers continued to congregate about the railway buildings and line, the company, on the second or third day of the strike, formally discharged all of them, and ordered them away from its premises. They obeyed at first, but as soon as an attempt was made to start a train they trespassed upon the premises, drove away the new hands, and in many instances disabled the locomotives. They entered the company's workshops and caused great damage; persuaded or drove away all new applicants for work; and injured the company's property by going into the locomotive houses at night, and "killing" locomotives—that is, incapacitating them for service.

The whole case, after the strike had been pending for a week, was submitted for arbitration to the two Governors of the States of Kansas and Missouri, whose business interests were most injured by the stoppage of traffic. The Governors decided that the conduct of the company had been above reproach, that it had kept all its agreements with its hands, and that the strike was without excuse or provocation. They recommended to the "strikers" to offer to return to work on the old terms, and to the company to receive them all back, without prejudice because of the strike. The company at once declared that on no account would it receive back the leaders of the strike, or any person who had been engaged in injuring its property, or had advised others to injure it, adding: "We shall give preference to those of our late employés who have families and own homes on the lines of the road. It is to be remembered that the loss of traffic caused by the present strike will to a considerable extent, reduce the necessity of employing as many men in our shops as heretofore." This reponse, especially the refusal to take back the leaders, and the intimation that a smaller number of hands would be employed henceforth greatly incensed the Knights. They attacked with fresh rigour the efforts of the company to start trains, and multiplied their assaults upon its locomotives and other property. One of the Knights, who is a member of the executive board of the order, was so incautious as to publish the following remarkable threat, which was telegraphed instantly to all parts of the country:—

> The worst is yet to come. I dread it, but there is no help for it. If we were to submit now, and return to work without having been recognised as Knights of Labour, it would be a defeat not only for us but also for the labour unions, trades assemblies, and for every labour organization in the whole country. We feel that the issue must be met and now. The present conflict is between us and the railroads only. We will wait three or four days in the hope that some way towards a settlement may be opened, and then if the situation remains unchanged for the better, every freight train on every road running out of St. Louis, and every freight train on every road running out of Chicago will be stopped. We will leave a sufficient force of men upon the roads to run the mail trains, and a few accommodation trains, but not a wheel of a single car shall be turned until the Knights of Labour are recognised. If this shall fail to force the companies to recognise, the strike will then be extended to all eastern and southern roads, embracing the entire country, and if it comes to the worst, the strike will be made to embrace every large manufactory and every extensive business industry in the country. Defeat means enslavement, and death is preferable. I don't mean to say that all the wrong in his fight has been on the side of the railroad company and all the right on our side; not at all. To tell the truth, I think it was a grave mistake to order that strike against the Missouri Pacific without first laying our grievances before the company and asking that they be heard and righted. That was a serious mistake, almost an unpardonable blunder, but the mistake once made, and the matter having been carried so far, an issue having been made against the Knights of Labour, we cannot go back in it, but fight it out to the end.

The admission made in the closing passage, is an astonishing revelation of the natural and inevitable influence of the Boycott upon the minds of the men using it. Equally fatuous was the threat to Boycott the whole country. The effect of this declaration was instantly apparent. Two newspapers in New York City, which for political and other reasons had been inclined to defend the course of the Knights, at once turned upon them. The *Sun*, which has a large constituency among labouring men and is shamelessly demagogic in its treatment of labour questions, turned about completely, and began to counsel moderation, saying:

> It cannot be allowed in this country that a man who employs labour shall not himself select it and control it free from dictation as to the individual persons whom he shall employ. Such a rule would be intolerable in its operation and effect, and while it might benefit a few, it would afford to the many a licence and occasion of abuse that would be fatal to all business discipline. Nor can it be allowed that an industrial organization of a protective character shall usurp the great powers of government, and levy war on all business under the pretext of attending to its own. Therefore we say the leaders of labour should beware lest they go too far and defeat their own purposes. Let them regulate wages and hours and resist all oppression, but the leaders even of the most sacred of causes cannot be allowed to proceed to the extremes of tyranny and extortion. We want to see every man who works for his living have his fair share of the profits of his labour, and we deplore any action on the part of the labour organizations tending to defeat that end. Revenges and reprisals upon capital are sure in the end to be quite as injurious and as hurtful to the community as its worst an most systematic exactionsl and oppressions have ever been. In this country, law andorder and liberty must be maintained at every cost.

The *Tribune* which had been showing a similar tendency to coddle the labouring man, possibly because of his vote, exprienced as sudden a change. It said:

> The right of employers to choose in what form they wil employ labour is as absolute and as sacred as the right of the men to decide whether they will organize or not. If the men consider whether organization will increase or lessen the demand for their labour, so the employers must consider at their own risk whether they can best get the help they want through organization or from individual workers.

These arguments had been repeatedly made by all other journals since the Knights first began the use of the Boycott. They are of course the simple statement of the rules of social order under which all civilized government is conducted. But it required an application of the principle of the Boycott on a large scale to make the mass of the people realise what a monstrous doctrine it really was. They saw clearly then that here was an organization containing a half-million or more of men who professed to be raised in some mysterious way above the moral law, and not amenable to the laws of property and social order by which society is held together. They were asked to allow these men not merely to say what wages they should receive for their own labour, but to compell employers to hire men whom they did not want, and in case of refusal to attempt by any means, including the arrest of all traffic, wholesale destruction of property, and even murder, to force them to submission. It was no longer a strike for wages, but a strike against the public—nay, more, a strike against civilization itself. From the moment the full perception of this doctrine came to the public mind there was no longer any doubt about the fate of the Knights of Labour. They could not exist for any length of time with such a doctrine as their basis of action. Least of oll could they exist in this country, which, above all things else, believes in law and order and in fair play. The threat to arrest the entire business and traffic of the country not only aroused the Press, but it convinced even the politicians that the cause of the Knights was a losing one. The Governors of the four States whose business was most affected by the strike, at once issued proclamations calling upon the railway company to resume the running of trains, warning all persons to offer no obstruction under penalty of law and promising the company the full support of the State in all its efforts to resume its business. This was a notification to the Knights that they would have to fight, not only the railways but the State Governments, and perhaps the national Government, if they continued, and within twenty-four hours afterwards they took the first steps towards complete surrender.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Euphrates, 1,642 tons, Captain Cameron, sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The s s Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain Macdougall, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The s s Hughenden, 1,153 tons, Captain D Bern arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (1st April), with a cargo of 1,829 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Crown of Denmark, 2,028 tons, Captain W Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (6th January), with a cargo of 3,022 tons coal. She is consigned to Volkart Bros.

The s.s. Secundra, 1,691 tons, Capt Russell, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Moran, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. and Mrs Rhode and 90 deck passengers.

The s s City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain W M Grieve, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (1st April), with a general cargo and with Mrs J Boyde as passenger. The vessel is consigned to S H Chas Forbes and Co.

The s.s. Mameluke, 1,752 tons, Capt Newey, sails to day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Kaytes and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Whitburn and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Brevis, Mrs Field and child and Col Signia.

The B I S N Co's s.s. Loodiana, 2,147 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (25th March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Elliot, Mr Sandland, Mr W Hedges, Lt and Mrs Francis, Mr J Anderson, and Mr H Watson.

The s. s Merka, 1,029 tons, Captain Abass, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Cumroodin and child, Mr Laljee Luckmidass and child, Bai Parsabai and 2 children, Mr Cursondass Pragjee, Mr and Mrs Cassum Esmall and 130 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5th May.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford ..	1414	W. Howell......	...	......
,, Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Hornhead ..	1647	Thompson......	..	Heyn & Co.
,, Kashgar....	..	....	..	....
,, Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. C. Main	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Victoria.....	2207	W. Russell......	...	W & A Graham.
,, Angers	2077	Pinkham	..	Ralli Bros.
,, Victory	1846	Elevate	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Malwa......	1397	G. W. Atkinson	...	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
5	Loodiana (s)	Turner	London, March 25.
	Hughenden (s)......	Berns	Shields, April 1
	Crown of Denmark	Hall	Liverpool, Jan. 6.
	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Grieve	Glasgow, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougall .	Liverpool.
	Merka (s)	Abass	Zanzibar.
	Secundra (s)	Russell	Coast and Calcutta.
6	Euphrates	Cameron......	Dunkirk.
	Mameluke (s)	Newey......	Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Westbourne, for Port Said.
,, Bretwalda, for Marseilles.
,, Loodiana, for London.
,, Khiva, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
30	Arcot (s)	Parsonage ..	Bombay, April 7.
	Cy. of Calcutta (s)	Thomas	Liverpool, Mar. 27.
	Harold	Alle	Penang, April 23.
	Varona	Ingram	B. Ayres, Jan. 6.
	Cachemire (s)	Escarus	Cagliari, April 1.
May.			
1	Argo (s)	Costanzo......	Colombo, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 30.—Steamer Glucksburg.
May 1.—Steamers Avagyee, Goa, Peshwa and Khedive. Ship Batavier.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
30	Chupra (s)	....	Calcutta.
May.			
1	Compta (s)	......	Singapore.
2	Clive (s)	......	Bombay.
3	Khedive (s)	......	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
1	Chupra (s)	......	Bombay.
	Compta (s)	......	Singapore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·738
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	90·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	79·0
General Directions of Wind*......NNW, NW, SSE, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	200

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 3.

Pease, Lt, Bo 2nd E Y Regt, from leave, from Matheran.
Hughes, Lt, Bo 22nd Infy, on duty, from Satara.

May 4.

Gray, Surg-Major, Bo India Medical Dept, from furlough, from England.
Tritton, Lt, Bo, on leave, from Mhow.
Masters, Capt, Bl Bhopal Bat, on leave, from Sehore.
Fellows, Col, Bo 8th Infy, on leave, from Rajkote.
Bartholomeusz, Surg-Major, I M D, on leave, from Sukkur.
Gib, Maj-Genl, Ms Comdg Hydrabad Sub-Force, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Dalbiac, Capt, Bl R H A, from leave, from England.
Nixon, Capt, Bl B S Corps, from furlough, from England.

May 5.

Mein, Capt, Bo Offig D A A Genl, on duty, from Deolali.
Francis, Lt, Bo Transport, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—May 3.

Franklyn, Major, Mad A Com Gl, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Heathcote, Br Genl, Bo Brigade Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.
Mein, Capt, Bo Offg D A A Genl, on duty, to Deolali.

May 5.

Martin, Major, Mad R A, to join Batty, to Madras.
Mainwaring, Lt, Bo 2nd R Dub Fus, to join Regt, to Poona.
Retallick, Lt, Bl 45th Rattray's Sikhs, on duty, to Umballa.
Fellows, Col, Bo 8th Infy, on leave, to Coonoor.
Nixon, Capt, Bl B S Corps, on duty, to Bakloh.
Francis, Lt, Bo, Transport, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 6th May 1886.

There will be riding school on the Sea-face for the Mounted Rifles on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

By order.
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

WITH money in London unchanged, and nothing of a special character politically, the recovery of ⅛ in Consols and ½ in the 3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan, as advised in Reuter's telegrams of yesterday, is somewhat difficult to account for. As regards the latter it might be that on maturer consideration the market had come to the conclusion that the previous day's decline of like extent was unwarranted, but that would not explain the movement in Consols, which in ordinary times are not given to fluctuations of ⅛ without assignable cause.

The Mincing Lane markets remain unchanged. Wheat in Liverpool is quoted 1d. per cental higher, but this we take it is more by way of adjusting the quotations than actual movement—yesterday being the Liverpool corn market day—arrival prices having previously discounted the advance.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, but 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower to arrive. The extent of business passing however is still liberal, the sales yesterday reaching 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. From New York prices are quoted 1-16 cent. lower in ready Mid-Uplands, 2 points in arrivals. The receipts keep fairly well up, the comparison to date with the three previous seasons being as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's Receipts...	6,000	1,600	2,500	10,000
Four days' do.	17,000	3,900	9,900	26 000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	5,000,000	4,645,900	4,718,000	5,719,000

The quieter tone of the Home advices has naturally had a similar effect here. Sellers are not disposed to accept lower rates, but buyers have an inducement to act with greater caution, and there has consequently been very little done for export. The local mills, however, continue to be very steady buyers, and probably will be so more or less up to the break of the monsoon. This is an influence which is rapidly gaining in importance, and operators on the market will have to allow an ample margin for it, especially during the last month or six weeks of the season.

WHEAT remains quiet at previous rates, the higher quotations from Liverpool have had no effect, having been already discounted in existing prices, which are ahead of Home currencies.

SEEDS are unaltered, and the extent of new business passing is comparatively small.

FREIGHTS are quiet steady in tone, and in some cases rates are the turn dearer. We have not heard of any charters, but the following are current rates:—

Liverpool	Ready	20s. to 21s. 3d. 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.
London	,,	20s.
Open Charter	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Havre	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.
Dunkirk	,,	20s. 3d.
Antwerp	,,	20s. 3d.
Genoa	,,	28s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	,,	28s. 9d. to 31s. 6d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE still keeps unsettled and irregular, but the prevailing tone to-day has been unquestionably weaker. From Calcutta advices are of the same tenor, a decline of 1-32d. being reported, and unless Council drafts bring higher rates than are anticipated here, the slight indications of a possible recovery which were apparent yesterday go for nothing. Bar Silver according to private advices is weak with no buyers at 45⅝d. per ounce, and the Banks are all averse to selling either ready or forward. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s 5½	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ...	1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1·86½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged. Fours stand at Rs. 97⅝, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs 101.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are nearly all Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 firmer, owing to the quieter reports respecting Cotton, and we should call the tone of the market generally firm. Bombay Press and New Indian are both Rs. 2½ dearer. Cash Bazaar shares are offering at Rs. 20.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank........	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do	£66
National Bank of India........	37,3[illegible]	250		5 pct	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1015
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	255
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	490xd
Brell's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	187½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	680
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1 320
Fort Press Co........	150	8,500	8 500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 4.	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	39
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	..	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	8
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	122½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	490
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	51
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£151

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30[illegible]	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	335
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manu. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,0[illegible]	..	735
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	400xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	10[illegible]	...	3½
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	...	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 40	980
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld..	2,750	20[illegible]	2[illegible]	..	175
Central India S. & W Company	3,000	500	5[illegible]	Rs 25	785xd
Colaba Land & M. Co.	4,00[illegible]	70[illegible]	700	Rs. 12	695xd
Connaught Mills ..	84[illegible]	50[illegible]	50[illegible]	..	675
Coorla Mills	1,30[illegible]	1,00[illegible]	1[illegible]	..	675
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	930
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,00[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,0[illegible]	..	42½
[illegible] Mills.......	1,00[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co	1,50[illegible]	5[illegible]	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,25[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,0[illegible]	5[illegible]	5[illegible]	..	65
Hindustan Mills	1,0[illegible]	1,00	1,00	..	890
Hinganghat Mill Co	1,20[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning	7	1[illegible]	50	Rs. 25	940xd
Imperial Cotton Mills C.	4	5	1,0[illegible]	46	150
Indian Manfg Co. L	[illegible]	1,0	50	Rs. 4	1,14[illegible]
James Greaves Mi..	10	50	[illegible]	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co	1,3[illegible]	5	50	..11-5-7	40
Jewraz Baalloo	1,[illegible]	1	5	Rs. 25	1,127½
Khandeish	75	1	1[illegible]	...	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1[illegible]	Rs 3	920
Leopold S., Bleaching, & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	1,0	1[illegible]	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	50	[illegible]0	1,[illegible]	Rs. 125	2,690xd
M[illegible]	65	1,00	[illegible]	...	600
Manockjee Petit's...	4,05[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0	..	1,237½
Mazagon Spinning C	5,000	250	2[illegible]	..	175
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning...	60[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	1,[illegible]	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	,000	1,000	...	600
New Great Eastern ...	1 500	1,000	1,[illegible]	..	900
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	25	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,0[illegible]	50[illegible]	50[illegible]	..	1 2½
Queen Spinning..	80[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Rs. 2[illegible]	935
Ripon.............	641	1,0	1,0	Rs. 20	885
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,50[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1 0[illegible]	..	1,500
Sholapore Mills	675	1,[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 35	1 390
Soonderdas	65[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	..	750
Southern India	1,700	50	5	Rs. 12½	12
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1 21[illegible]	25	25		265
Victoria Mills	60[illegible]	1,000	1,000		575
Western India S. & W. Company	1,0[illegible]	1,000	1,000		785
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	775	1,000	1,000	..	730

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,62[illegible]	200	16[illegible]	Rs. 20	167
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]00	1,[illegible]	102-3p.c	73
Do. New Issue	500		37	102-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	685xd
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25[illegible]	100	100	7 p.c.	110xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	7.5
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	60	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	..	–	6 p.ct	102
Cash Bazaar	1,50[illegible]	100	100	–	20
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	114
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	14
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2[illegible]	..	12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	50[illegible]	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	333
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	...	85
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	92
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	2
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	2½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	,000	1,000	Rs. 10	7
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	7
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	10	10	..	8
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	2	Re 1	1
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,16
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	20
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]00	125	100	12 p.c	12
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	...	

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.

For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.

I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.

Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.

Bombay, March 18, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CANE—May 2, at Teignmouth, the wife of Rev. A. G. Cane, Chaplain of Poona, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAYTER—May 3, at "Rooke's Drift," Mazagon, the wife of Robert Hayter, Esq., Traffic Department, G. I. P. R., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

WYLLY—April 29, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Captain Harold Wylly, Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.

YATE—May 1, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain W J Yate, 4th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALBRAITH—CHARDE—April 28, at Mooltan, William Alexander Galbraith, of Dunoon on the Clyde, to Hariette Maud, daughter of old Charde of the Punjab.

MALLY—THORP—April 28, at Trinity Church, Sealkote, by the Revd C Hume, Chaplain Robert Nelson Mally, Surgeon Major, Medical Staff, son of the late William Mally, Esq, J P, of Ballavary and Balliva, Co Mayo, Ireland, to Mabel Beacher, youngest daughter of Surgeon-General E C Thorp, St Heliers, Jersey.

DEATHS.

KENNY—April 27, at Chuderghat, Hyderabad Deccan, Aylmer Francis Kenny, third son of the late Colonel T G E G Kenny, Madras Army, aged 43 years.

PICKANCE—May 1, at Coimbatore, Margaret, the infant daughter of Lt-Col and Mrs Pickance.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886

OUR Mandalay correspondent telegraphs serious tidings to-day. This day week two fires broke out, one within the city walls, and another in the south-west suburbs. The fire destroyed four thousand houses, including the Siamese and Chinese bazaars and the Post Office. He adds that the European quarter is safe, and as there was no looting, rioting, or shooting, there is ground for hope that this fire, unlike those that preceded it by a few days, was not the work of dacoits. But this can hardly be said with confidence. The event followed so closely upon a series of fires undoubtedly caused by dacoits, that we instinctively attribute the same origin to this. Besides there is something significant in the fact that the catastrophe broke out in two quarters wide apart. The fact that the towns of Madaya and Yaukintaung have also been burnt seems to point to continued activity amongst the dacoits. However we shall see in a few days what the origin of the fire was. Whether it was the work of the dacoits or not, there seems plenty of reason for our correspondent's plea for more troops and for measures for the relief of the sufferers.

WE can draw no favourable inferences as to the immediate prospects of the Home Rule Bill from Mr. Gladstone's manifesto to his constituents in Midlothian. There is no mark of confidence in the success of his enterprise in this appeal, between pleading and verdict, to the crowd who are assembled around the steps of the court-house. We will not say it is unconstitutional; but it is unusual, it has something of the air of a measure of despair, and at the best shows distrust in the disposition of the House of Commons to support him. There is no need to point out that it is to a much larger constituency than that of Midlothian that the Prime Minister has appealed. It is to the constituencies at large that he has addressed himself, probably with a grateful remembrance that he has more than once prevailed upon them when the House of Commons has passed beyond his management. We hazard no prophecy as to the result of the appeal. It is plain, however, that besides being in itself a sign of weakness, the appeal is wanting in strength. What impression the document, as a whole, has made upon public opinion, we have no means of judging. But to judge from the summary that the telegraph has brought, there is at least one passage in it which will do signal disservice to the cause which Mr. Gladstone has taken in hand. Those "conclusive assurances of sympathy from America and the Colonies" which he puts in the forefront of his manifesto are likely to be misinterpreted and are almost certain to harm the prospects of the Bill. We dare say that every paper in England and Scotland that has shown any hostility to the scheme asked on Tuesday morning from whom these American assurances came? The sinister names of Ford and Sheridan have been freely used in the debate—Mr. Trevelyan used them, and, if we mistake not, so did Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington—and we may be pretty confident that the first thought that came into the minds of hostile commentators on Mr. Gladstone's address was "Have Ford and Sheridan, or perchance O'Donovan Rossa, joined in these messages of sympathy?" This may be an unfair question just as, according to Mr. Morley's showing, the introduction of Ford and Sheridan's names into the debate was unfair as well as illogical—but there is in the reference provocation to it which the English public must have found hard to resist. Besides, with what purpose has Mr. Gladstone "prayed in aid," as the lawyers would say, the sympathies of American correspondents and address-mongers? His purpose is to confute seceding Liberals—Englishmen and Scotchmen, as he may have been reminded—with the testimony of foreigners whom, possibly in prejudice and without warrant, many of them will regard as hostile witnesses. He may be absolutely right and his opponents may be absolutely wrong in their respective estimates of the value of the judgment of New York and Chicago as to the way in which Ireland should be governed. We are speaking of the matter solely from the point of view of tactics, and it seems to us at this distance that a greater tactical blunder could not well have been made than this appeal to testimony which a large body of opinion in England would instinctively treat as hopelessly damaging to the cause it was meant to support. Nor again, will the *amour propre* of the English public tolerate Mr. Gladstone's candid advice to his countrymen to make concessions "while England is free and strong, instead of yielding hereafter to terror." The advice may not be altogether superfluous, but its terms are not happily chosen. England will probably yield to the demands of Ireland before long. We have held all along indeed that the time must come when she will think it no longer worth while to resist them. But even then the yielding will be not to terror, but to weariness with the inconvenience and annoyance of a struggle in the maintenance of which no glory is to be gained.

It is for that reason that Mr. Gladstone's error seems so superfluous, and from his own point of view so unwise. This manifesto, unless we greatly miscalculate its influence upon public opinion at home, is at least as likely to produce obstinacy as conciliation, and to strengthen instead of reduce the elements of resistance. And it is to be noted that Mr. Gladstone evidently hopes to persuade the constituencies and their representatives to seek out a *modus vivendi* with the Irish Home Rulers. The details, he says at the end of his address, are capable of arrangement. To this conclusion the debates in Parliament and the discussion of the question in the provinces during the Easter Recess, were certain to bring him. Three weeks ago, indeed, there were signs of a disposition on the part of the Government to treat for a modification of the terms of the Bill. When we find that in the authorised version of Mr. Gladstone's speech the exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, which he undoubtedly spoke of as "vital and essential," is modified down to "initiatory" and "principal," we need not altogether agree with Archdeacon Denison's judgement that the Prime Minister is "a man without one fundamental idea," but we can easily see that he is open to conviction upon more points than one regarding this Bill. Nothing could be more pronounced than the hostility of the House of Commons—and especially of the dissident Liberals—to that provision in the Bill which proposes to give Ireland no representation in the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain condemns it, Lord Hartington condemns it, Mr. Goschen condemns it, and from the telegrams which reached us three days ago it seems that it has been candidly censured by the Liberals of the provinces. It is perhaps more in loyalty to a time-honoured constitutional phrase than in recognition of any serious practical objection to the proposal that it has been condemned as involving "taxation without representation." We notice, at all events, that the Irish members, with all their objection to the financial details of the Bill, make no grievance of that. The real objection is that the Imperial connection is broken the moment Ireland ceases to have part or lot in the Imperial Parliament. It is not enough to have the veto of the Crown upon the acts of the Irish Parliament. We should look forward with real dread to even an occasional exercise of the royal veto in Ireland. Everybody knows how the claims to a veto which Louis the Sixteenth of France—or Marie Antoinette for him—made while the constitution-mongers were at work in France in 1790 earned for the Queen the name of Madame Veto; and it requires no strong imagination to foresee a time when the cry of Dublin might take almost similar shape. The real bond of connection between Ireland and the Empire must be, not in the reservation to the Crown of rights which it might be embarrassing to use, but in Imperial representation. And if we mistake not, Mr. Gladstone, who is never more disposed to fling away a principle than when he has declared it to be vital, will give way upon that point at all events rather than lose the Bill.

Yet whatever may happen to the Bill, it will not be rejected with a light heart. The debate upon the first reading, except when Mr. Gladstone's Chancellor of the Exchequer laboured to make the question a subject for some of his most excellent fooling, was maintained at a higher level than any that has been marked in the House of Commons for many years. We might regard this fact as creditable to the new Parliament were it not that the only members who took a conspicuous part in it were the older members. A striking and honourable characteristic of the debates has been the strong sense of responsibility exhibited by those who most strongly oppose Mr. Gladstone's scheme. The Marquis of Hartington gave fitting expression to this when he said:—"Whatever may be the fate of this measure, its mere introduction by a responsible Government, by a Minister wielding, and justly wielding, the influence and authority of my right honourable friend, will have done much that can never be recalled." It may be no justification to Mr. Gladstone for introducing it, but in the certain consequences of rejecting the Bill there is a very cogent practical reason why Parliament should think twice before rejecting it. If it was difficult to govern Ireland in 1885, before the Bill was formulated—and Liberal and Tory Viceroys would probably say precisely the same thing upon that point—it will be more difficult to do so in 1887, when the expectations of self-government raised by Mr. Gladstone in 1886 will be so much the more urgent and the more embarrassing to the executive for having been disappointed. Whatever the issue may be, it is well that this contingency should be faced. The *status quo ante* was bad enough, but we must not count upon a return even to that if Parliament deliberately elect for continuing to govern Ireland by laws dressed, as Mr. Gladstone would say, in a foreign garb, and through institutions saturated with influences that are not Irish. Lord Hartington thinks that the difficulties of governing Ireland by the mingled system of repressive and coercive legislation have been exaggerated. We wonder if on that point he has taken counsel with Lord Spencer, who has had long and close experience of the most trying problems of Irish administration. It must have been "*la morte dans l'ame*" that this steadiest of Whigs—a man firm almost to obstinacy—yielded to the strong argument of necessity, and we suspect that he would be able to supply Lord Hartington with some very good reasons why he cannot stand by a policy of coercion.

A COUNT-OUT is a not inappropriate issue to a motion for the abolition of the opium trade. This fate befel Sir Joseph Pease's annual motion in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, sparing the anti-opium party from an exposure of their numerical weakness, but at the same time showing the profound indifference of Parliament to one of the most impossible crazes to which it has ever been asked to give assent. It is too much to hope that the stubborn refusal of the House of Commons to interest itself in the question will induce the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic to commit happy dispatch. The agitators against opium live by faith and not by sight, and people who can deliberately ask the Indian Government to sacrifice ten crores of revenue a year are not likely to be daunted even by the most obvious proof that Parliament will not yield to their arguments or even listen to them. Sir Joseph Pease and his friends think so little of figures, whether of Parliamentary divisions or of Indian Budgets, that we can scarcely expect them to give up the struggle, no matter how plainly the House of Commons may declare its belief that their demands are preposterous, or how plainly Sir Auckland Colvin's statements of income and expenditure may prove that they are financially impossible. It is, indeed, in this connection that the only element of utility in the work of the Society can be found. It is not a wholly useless movement, after all, which once a year reminds the public at home—though the reminder assuredly does not come from Sir Joseph Pease and his colleagues—that the sources of Indian revenue cannot be tampered with. And even the financial part of the question is not exclusively a matter of money. It is a matter of morality as well. Whatever may be said against the traffic from the moral point of view, at least as much might be said against an abandonment of revenues which could be replaced only by imposing grievous burdens on the Indian peasantry. The anti-opium party, we know, confidently assume that all the sympathy and all the morality are on their side. Have they ever estimated how much sympathy and how much morality are included in the refusal of successive administrations to impose upon poverty-stricken cultivators in India a financial burden which well-to-do opium consumers in China willingly bear?

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THE spring in vernal luxuriance is bursting out over the Royal Horticultural Gardens folding our Exhibition within its embraces. The long avenues of rare trees, miniature lakes, and the luxurious grouping of the loveliest growths of hot-house and garden add the charms of nature to the universal attractiveness of the store-houses of trophies and triumphs of Asiatic and Colonial art. When the opening day, the 4th of May, arrives, the spectacle cannot fail to be one of bounteous splendour. Sensitive of the character the proceedings promise to assume, and apt as Her Majesty ever is to guess what signal pleasure should garb her coming visit in the eyes of her subjects, the Queenly mandate has gone forth to the Poet Laureate to write an ode. This is to be sung after the declaration of the opening in the Albert Hall. For it is within that colossal structure, and not as in past years, beneath the conservatory, that the climax of the day's programme is to be enacted. The grand organ and the united bands of all the regiments of Guards, with perhaps the Zouaves from the West Indies, will contribute the music, the voice parts being sung by a choir of 500 voices, assisted by Madame Albani, Sims Reeves, and most of our distinguished operatic vocalists.

It will be a disappointment to many of the Colonies, Malta, the Leeward and Windward Isles, Hongkong, called by the Anglo-Colonists here Victoria (none of your Chinese phraseology for them), and beautiful South Australia, where an artificial sky like a vault, and wonderfully like reality, covers, in ambush as it were, her valuables and curiosities, that the Queen will not on her way be able to visit their divisions. The two great departments, the Empire of India and the Dominion of Canada, will be inspected at length, so also will New South Wales, a fortunate honour falling to the share of that dependency, because her court lies half-way mid two sides of the right angular route chosen for the Royal Procession. The Queen and most of the members of the Royal Family will drive from Buckingham Palace in semi-State, escorted by squadrons of Life Guards. A guard of honour will be drawn up at the main entrance in Exhibition Road, and in the large vestibule, within, she will be received by the great officers of State and the different Executive Commissioners, all of whom were yesterday decorated with a golden badge. The medal, for such it is, is of novel design, being shaped like a heart. In the centre is a raised terrestrial globe, in which turquoise colour predominates. It is for all the world like a marble set in gold. Round the edge of the medal, in letters of gold, or rather silver gilt, are (one side) the words "Cor unum. Via una" on the other the words "Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886" The procession on being formed will pass through the spacious pavilion draped with the colored cottons of Cashmere. Then beneath the splendid Jeypore arch, from which the main aisle of India is entered. The arch is now surmounted with a profusion of banners, and across the cornice, attracting the eye of every person coming into the Exhibition, is inscribed the words—"Where Virtue is, is Victory." It may be taken that metaphorically the words are applicable to South Kensington as well as to all India.

Her Majesty's passage through this long street of façades and bazaars is expected to be of considerable duration, and many Native Princes will no doubt be present at the porticos of their own particular provinces, awaiting a gracious salute or interview, or mayhap an introduction by one who will still remember them—the Prince of Wales. It has now been decided not to erect any bamboo bridge or other obstruction to the view down the nave. The only object that might interfere with a four-in-hand driving straight through from end to end, is an exquisitely carved pigeon-house from Bombay. It is of cedar wood, and is altogether too gorgeous to be left for the use of birds, unless indeed intended for birds of Paradise in Paradise itself. This obelisk-like object is placed in the very centre of the nave, and gives one an idea of a monument placed midst the busy hives of men to remind them of another's worth. Her Majesty will have to pay other visits later on in the season, to see the jungle, or the two equally lengthy Indian naves which run parallel with the main one. In the southern one of these there is now being fixed in place what will prove the most singular collection of curiosities in the whole Exhibition—that sent over from the Nicobar and Andaman Isles. Such a mixture of savagery and civilization is not to be met with anywhere. Naked archers, black as ebony, with bows and arrows, figures of men and women with faces of tigers, long-beaked birds, and pigs, banners with the most grotesque and gruesome animals and men painted upon them, and a native bazaar of the lowest pattern, with dirty unkempt natives, in clothing of the dirtiest hue, selling equally unwelcome looking sweetmeats (?) This is the savage side. The cultured side, intended I presume to display the reforming tendencies of the Penal Settlements of the Empire, is peopled by trim soldiers and policemen, cheerful looking respectably dressed artizans wearing the usual camel-hair caps, and a rich display of cotton carpets, and the most wonderful and beautiful collection of articles made out of bamboo. Only in one other section of the Exhibition—the West Indian—is there anything like an exceptionally good supply of utensils in bamboo. But here the objects are far more abundant, and I shall be much surprised if the substantial and ornamental palisades and railings in thick and thin bamboo cane are not eagerly sought for in the future by owners of English parks and public gardens, as well as agriculturists and the builders of villas and chalêts. The blessings of civilization are indeed as evident here as they are in the *annexe* fitted up by Barbadoes, where in one picture, map-like in form, and dated 1653, we see the planters of the time hunting natives, camels and boars indiscriminately; while in a modern drawing the culture, dress and fashion are so Western in character that one feels the name the Islanders give themselves, "Little Britain," almost justified.

The Empress-Queen will not hasten by the Indian Palace, entered now through the Maharajah of Gwalior's noble gate, His Highness's gift to the English nation. I am glad to think that we have now given him back the Gwalior Fort, with its blue porcelain palace and historic though hardly very useful old guns. In the bays of the outer enclosure the Queen will get the first glimpse she has ever had of a representative crowd of her Oriental subjects, working at and selling every commodity they can. Happily perhaps—though perhaps in some recollection of faithful services the loss may cause a sigh—the trafficking will not be conducted by bearers, but in straight English fashion, or not at all. Anyhow, sales are to be permitted all over the Exhibition in gorgeous shops as well as in humble bazaars—a concession due to Sir Philip Owen and India's youngest champion, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C. I. E. The only condition is that the stalls are not to be denuded. If an article is sold it must be at once replaced—a perfectly new and beneficial plan for Exhibitions. In the New South Wales nave the contrast with India will be visible at a glance. The walls on either side are picture galleries. Every few paces down the centre are arches of famous polished woods, and roughly but picturesquely ornamented with bundles of grasses. The place appropriately contains possibly more gold under glass cases than any other portion of the Exhibition, while in other cases all the mechanism of the South Sea Islanders and all their barbarism itself display themselves in countless objects. We have log huts of early settlers, canoes, boats, and paddles of all descriptions, and magnificent conservatories revealing beneath their respective roofs the products of strangely varying climates.

The representation of Canada is next to that of the Indian Empire in space and importance. As one might expect, the resources of civilization are everywhere apparent, and were it not for the display of the adjuncts of Canadian sport, Rocky Mountains and antlered stags, ice and Toboggoning, Lacrosse and snow-shoes, stocks of corn from Manitoba, pyramids of prairie grasses, and the handy looking small but symmetrical ploughs and "Prairie breakers" in use in Canada, but only now introduced into England, where all of us who farm must use them henceforth, we might fancy we had strayed into one of our own ordinary English Exhibitions again. For green hops, patent starch, cottage organs, tinned meats, carriage rugs and woollen clothing, albeit they came from Toronto and Ontario, might as well have come out of old Bond Street or dear old Cheapside. From Canada Her Majesty will step out into the Horticultural Gardens, and amid season ticket-holders, who will all be crowded together here, orchids, rhododendrons, playing fountains and strains of music, Her Majesty, crossing through the finest conservatory perhaps in Europe, will be ushered into the Royal Albert Hall, and take her place among a brilliant assemblage of princes, peeresses, ambassadors, and all those members of London society whose names are distinguished in science, literature, art and statesmanship.

COMIC OPERA IN BOMBAY.

THE approaching visit of Mr. Henry Stanley's comic opera company will fittingly close a season which has been exceptionally rich in theatrical entertainment. Next Wednesday this company, which has perambulated the whole of Australia and New Zealand, gives its first performance in India. The preliminary announcements mention the interesting fact that in the Australian colonies alone upwards of 1,400 performances were given by the company in opera, pantomime and burlesque, an unparalleled run of success, and the troupe everywhere received a warm welcome, oftentimes by packed houses. Their repertory has a wide range. In comic opera it includes "Les Clôches de Corneville," "The Grand Duchess," "La Fille de Madame Angot," "The Pirates of Penzance," and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Musically and dramatically these works should be rendered with thorough efficiency, for the company is not only composed of a large number of highly-trained ladies and gentlemen, but it further boasts its own scenic artist, mechanist, lime-light operator, property master, conductor, and musical directress. Apart from opera bouffe are promised performances of "Jack the Giant Killer" and "Aladdin" in pantomime and burlesque, and the "Colleen Bawn" in Irish drama. Mr. Harry Stanley, who has gained experience from every corner of the globe, is the stage manager.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 4.

WEDNESDAY last, the 28th ult., will be long and sadly remembered in Poona. Several days had been sultry and oppressive. It was difficult to stay awake, and it was unrefreshing to sleep. At last, about half-past three in the afternoon, the wet-earth smell, which means rain not far off, came up on the breeze. Clouds rolled brokenly overhead, with moist and irregular edges. The crows showed perfect appreciation of the prospect of a tumult of the elements, dashing about in all directions, each warning all the others and displaying the plainest contempt for all that his companions had to say. Then, suddenly as it seemed, the whole sky became overcast; a sudden swirl of the leaves, a haze of dust, a bursting open of windows and doors, and, pat! ping! rattle, the hail-storm was upon us. As the pellets hit the ground and hopped along at first, mingled with rain, they hardly attracted attention; but after a time they began to increase in dimensions to those of hazel-nuts or sparrows' eggs, and in quantity to such an extent that drifts containing several maunds each formed at every sheltered spot. The rain now came down in more than a monsoon torrent, and the wind soon began to tell on trees and buildings alike. Four large trees at once "went by the board" at the Club; several were washed clean out by the roots where the sudden torrents happened to form, with those immense masses of hailstones floating along. A fine tree at the Wanowrie Infantry lines broke short off at the lowest branch, and went over on its head. The sturdy banyan leaves suffered heavily; on some trees not a leaf has escaped being perforated as if by pistol bullets; and the damage to flowering shrubs and plants of all kinds throughout the station is incalculable. But the serious part of the incident has yet to be referred to. Some forty skilled laborers were at work in a shed in the Arsenal, which does not seem to have been constructed with a view to withstanding tropical storms. Two rows of brick and chunam columns, with triangular wooden trestles to support the roof resting upon them, is not a style of architecture likely to redound to the credit of the designer unless it prove to have been of exceptional suitability for the exigencies of the climate. The very reverse of such suitability was dismally proved, when a gust of wind lifted the roof bodily out of its bed, dashed it down again, splitting all along the roof-tree, and pouring its entire mass on the heads of the laborers. Two were killed on the spot. Of two, I believe, little hopes were entertained from the first; and the total number of persons injured was thirty. A Court of Inquiry was soon ordered, under the presidency of Major Povah, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; and it is hoped that if blame be fairly attributable after allowance made for the severity of the storm, it will be sternly brought home, *pour encourager les autres.* The sufferers were conveyed as quickly as possible to the Sassoon Hospital, upon whose resources so sudden a call must have put considerable strain. Most of the injured are progressing favorably, but the character of some of the wounds is not only severe but unusual, and will lead to prolonged suffering and permanent inconvenience in several instances.

Our new Assembly Room has not borne the brunt of the storm as well as its proprietors and well-wishers might desire. Even duly considering the flooding of the stage as being more or less dependent upon the end windows not having been quite completed, the roof all over appears to be leaky, and the librarian is reported as being in despair over the prospect of further rain. As this institution is supposed to have its *raison d'etre* in the necessities of the season and the rains, the sooner the roof is made impervious to a shower the better, more especially as our valuable library has been recently removed thither.

A "blush of green" has stolen over the land, but nowhere more distinctly than on the protected sod of the race-course at Ghorpuri, where a belt of very vivid green runs all the way round. *Apropos*, I hope that Poona will be one of the very first stations where arrangements will be made for grass-growing for Government purposes. I could name for the satisfaction of any committee on the subject, or expert pursuing inquiries about it, more than a dozen localities around our town and cantonments where Hari-ala or Dhoab grass of the very sweetest and most nutritious description, is even now, without care or expense, growing freely. A remunerative crop could be grown beside the race-course if the Mutha Canal might be made available for watering it; and although I may not waste space in essaying to detail the various advantages possessed by Poona for this most judicious enterprise, I may mention suitable soil, cheap labour, plentiful water-supply, the presence of a cavalry regiment, and a large number of Government animals, whilst facilities for transport to Bombay and to many other stations obviously go with the very close proximity of the railway to some of our best grass-growing localities.

Last night saw the fourth and final performance of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers Theatricals. The playing was smooth and effective, and the audience was kept in roars of laughter by both the farces, and joined merrily under the Bandmaster, Mr. Brown, in choruses to the songs "Pat of Mullingar" and "D'ye mind now?"

The peculiar and most sad accident by which Mr. Smith, clerk to the Municipality, lost his life, has not been forgotten; and there is talk of organizing a concert in aid of the fund, which was started to aid his bereaved wife and family. I hope you will let me use this column to offer an assurance to all who would kindly concern themselves in so good a cause, that we of the untalented community who cannot assist with fingers or voices, have our rupees ready, not only because the object is eminently and pre-eminently a good and deserving one, but because at this dull season we really look forward to hearing some good music. We have by no means forgotten the exquisite numbers performed by Mr. McNee's admirably trained choir some weeks ago.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT FIRE AT MANDALAY.

FOUR THOUSAND HOUSES DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, APRIL 30.*

On Thursday, at 11-30 p.m., a fire broke out within the city walls, followed at midnight by a fire in the south-west suburbs.

The Chinese and Siamese bazaars were totally destroyed. Moolah Ismail's house and the King's bazaar narrowly escaped.

There was no plundering, rioting or shooting.

The European quarter is safe.

The police and military were helpless to extinguish the flames, but the military did good service in clearing inflammable stores out, and pulling down houses to check the progress of the fire.

The area of this morning's conflagration exceeds the combined area of all previous fires. 4,000 houses were destroyed. If the fires continue at this rate Mandalay will in a month cease to exist as a town.

The Post Office and records were destroyed, but the incoming mails are safe.

It is reported that dacoits have burnt the towns of Yankintaung and Madaya.

Measures for the relief of the sufferers ought to be pressed upon the Government, otherwise the discontent, distress, and disorder will be frightful.

More troops will be needed, unless the new police get quickly to work.

One detachment of police arrived this morning.

[* Delayed in transmission.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Parliament has re-assembled after the Easter recess.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that the time allowed in which Greece was to reply to the Ultimatum of the Powers had expired, and no definitive reply had been received respecting the required disarmament. Mr. Gladstone said that the previous reply sent by Greece was both inadequate and unsatisfactory.

INDIA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

Sir J. Pease introduced a motion in the Commons last night, urging the abolition of the cultivation of opium and the manufacture and trade in opium by the Government of India.

Mr. E. Stafford Howard, Under Secretary of State for India, deprecated the motion, and said that the result of it if carried would be to decrease the revenue of India, and would interfere with existing Treaties with Native Princes, thereby necessitating compensation to the extent of eleven millions sterling. The debate was stopped by the House being counted out.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

LONDON, MAY 5, NOON.

The Great Powers will present a fresh Collective Note to Greece to-day.

THE SOUDAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 4.

The Porte has ordered Ahmed Mouktar Pacha to withdraw his demand for counter-proposals made to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

FURTHER TROUBLE IN THE SOUDAN.

WADY HALFA, MAY 4.

Latest advices from Dongola state that large bodies of Mahdists are massing there.

STRIKES IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4.

Widespread strikes in favor of the eight hours' movement are taking place in the United States. At Chicago the strikes have been accompanied by fatal rioting.

It is alleged that the movement is instigated by foreign Socialists.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT CHICAGO.

CHIAGO, MAY 5.

A large meeting of Socialists was held here last night, at which upwards of 15,000 were present. In consequence of information received by the authorities that the recent disturbances here were instigated by Socialists, prompt measures were taken to suppress the meeting, which was at once summoned to disperse by the police. This order was stoutly resisted, and a desperate encounter ensued. Bombs were thrown among the police, five of whom were shot dead and many wounded. Fifty of the rioters were shot.

A MEETING OF THE MIRASIDARS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEGAPATAM, MAY 5.

A large meeting of the Tanjore Mirasidars was held on the 2nd instant in Flag Staff Bastion, Negapatam, which was illuminated for the occasion. Resolutions were adopted condemning the secret and incorrect report of Mr. Thomas on the remission question, especially the imputation of conspiracy and fraud against the Tanjore people. It was also resolved to memorialise the Madras Government and the Government of India. A deputation of the leading Mirasidars is to wait upon the Governor to explain personally the injustice done. A telegram was sent to the Viceroy, praying that the Madras Government be advised to grant a copy of Mr. Thomas's report, with the order thereon, and to suspend the collection of remitted *kists* pending the disposal of the memorials.

The meeting closed with loud enthusiastic cheers for the Queen-Empress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s Rosetta, with the English mails of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

LISBON, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5d.
8¼ lbs. ,,	6s. 1½d
40s. Mule Twist	8¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅝
4½ ,, ,,	73⅞
3 ,, Consols for account	10⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	101¾
4½ ,, French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	45⅞

Arrival—St. Dunstan.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor. perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond British frontier.

Next mail leaves Bushire for Fao on 7th May afternoon

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, May 4.

10 p.m.	81·7

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	86·6

IT is understood that Colonel Ross, the acting Resident, Hyderabad, proceeds to Simla about the middle of the month.

COLONEL LUDLOW, the Inspector-General of Police, has received orders to proceed with the trial of the Sikhs engaged in the late fatal riot in Aurungabad by committing them for trial before Mr. Gya Pershad, B.A., the First Talukdar. Mr. Forbes prosecutes on behalf of Government, and Mr. Battenburg has been retained for the defence.

COLONEL H. S. ANDERSON, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed to command a Brigade in Upper Burma, consequent on the augmentation of the force there.

THE property captured by our troops in Upper Burma has been or will be publicly sold; and the proceeds will be devoted to reducing the expense of the expedition. Certain articles which have not been disposed of by auction at Mandalay will be put up next cold weather in Calcutta, while a third portion—the jewels and jewelled articles—have been sent by order of the Secretary of State to London, where they are expected to fetch a higher price. The amount realized from this last-mentioned portion of the property will be refunded to the Indian exchequer for the purpose above stated.

A TELEGRAM from Yemethen says that Colonel Anderson returned from Twemeltheat on the 27th ult. He reports that the enemy 1,700 strong was found stockaded in villages twelve and twenty miles to the north, but bolted westward on his approach. The mounted infantry pursued the rebels, killed three of them, and captured two elephants. Colonel Anderson also reports that an attack was made on a convoy proceeding west from Hlinedet when eight miles out. Fifty men under Lieutenant Forbes, attached to the 11th Bengal Infantry, went to the assistance of the convoy and drove off the enemy. Whilst returning, however, the reinforcements were again attacked, and a volley from the rebels killed Lieutenant Forbes and wounded five sepoys—three severely. The party returned to Hlinedat. A convoy, consisting of 300 carts and coming from Ningyan, arrived at Yemethen on April 26, and reports that Apothecary Barnett accompanying it had been wounded by rebels whilst struggling through the jungle. The convoy was not attacked.

THE large garrison in Upper Burma will, in another month or six weeks, have to face the rainy season, when military operations will become practically impossible. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn (remarks an up-country paper) that the military authorities are doing all in their power to secure the health and comfort of officers and men. At all the posts on the Irrawaddy the hutting is well advanced, and with tents and *poongyee-kyoungs* (monasteries and schools) the troops will be well enough off for cover. The Government have allowed all extra kit to be sent up at the public expense; and this liberality has been greatly appreciated by all ranks. It will probably have more to do in keeping the men healthy and contented than anything else that could have been devised. The Officer Commanding the Royal Engineers has also been given great latitude, and his estimates for providing shelter for the troops are passed on the spot by General Officers Commanding, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner. Needless and vexatious delays are thus avoided. The public generally can aid in making the soldiers contented with their lot. Newspapers, novels, and light literature generally are in great request in the hospitals, and also for the Soldiers' Library, which General White has founded at Mandalay.

THE Bhamo climate is pronounced most delightful by several of the older Indian officers. The elevation is only about 500 feet above the sea, and the town is but just out of the tropics, but the thermometer has not yet gone above 92°, and the recent morning and evening temperature has been in the neighbourhood of 75°. The nights are still cold. The only drawbacks to the climate are the quick and large variations of temperature which are sometimes experienced in the course of the twenty-four hours. The mornings will be very cold, and the midday exceedingly hot, followed by a cold penetrating atmosphere in the evening. Such changes appear productive of much fever among the natives. The general health of the troops, however, for this season of the year, is said to be remarkably good.

AS yet no steps have been taken for the improvement of the roads and general healthfulness of Bhamo itself, though General Norman has strongly urged that the native houses of the whole river front be cleared away, which would greatly improve the healthfulness and beauty of the place, and afford needed ground for Government purposes.

DURING the past year wild beasts and snakes have been unusually destructive to human life in the Central Provinces, there having been an increase of 262 in the number of persons killed as compared with the preceding year. Of wild beasts, tigers, of course, were the most destructive, their victims numbering 110 against 93 in 1884, while the number of tigers killed was only 221 against 260. The deaths from snake bite last year amounted to 1,066 against 797 in 1884, while only 1,997 snakes were killed as compared with 2,378. In an official note on the subject it is observed that there has been a "satisfactory increase" in the number of wild animals destroyed; but this increase is due to the larger number of bears, wolves, and hyenas destroyed.

THE Madras Board of Revenue completes its first century this year. Like threatened men it has lived long.

THE smallest book in the world is in the possession of the Earl of Dufferin. It is an edition of the sacred book of the Sikhs, and is said to be only half the size of a postage stamp.

MR. H. ST. G. TUCKER, C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, is about to abandon the Punjab for Upper Burma, having been given a high appointment under Mr. Bernard at Mandalay.

IN Madras the authorities are anticipating the recommendations of the Finance Committee. In the last issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, there is published a statement showing the names of individuals thrown out of Government employ in 1885, in consequence of the abolition and reduction of establishments in several districts in this Presidency. In the district of Anantapur, we find that fifty-eight persons were so thrown out. Their ages range from 37 to 54 years. The greater portion of these men were employed as revenue and police peons. In the North Arcot district, there was only one, a gumasta, aged 3 , who was drawing a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem at the time he was sent adrift in consequence of the reduction of the establishment of process gumastas, and who had served Government twenty years and six months. In the South Acrot district seven persons were discharged—3 on reduction of the Sayer Department, 2 on the re-organization of the Police Department, and 2 owing to their appointments being abolished. In the Bellary district, sixteen persons lost their appointments, owing, in some instances, to the abolition, and in other cases to the reduction, of establishment. Thirty-two persons were thrown out of employ in South Canara, and 25 in the district of Chingleput, 4 in the Cuddapah district, 3 in the Ganjam district (who had been appointed temporarily), 3 in the Godavari district, 1 in Kurnool, 6 in Malabar, and 58 in the Nellore district. Of those in Nellore, a few received gratuities ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. In the Salem district, 3 individuals were sent away on reduction of the establishment of the traffic-registering stations, 3 in Tinnevelly, 14 in Trichinopoly, and 8 in the Vizagapatam district. In the Revenue Settlement Department, Madras, there were no less than 113 employés discharged on the reduction of establishment. Several of these received one-third pension and the others gratuities. In the Sea Customs Office, Madras, 6 persons were discharged, viz., 1 Inspector, who has passed the B. A. test and is shown on the list as "a Barrister-at-law practising in Madras, 1 clerk, 3 peons and 1 boatman. In the General Stamp Office, Madras, there were 13 who had to go on the reduction of the establishment, and in the Inam Commission Departments there were 16, the youngest of whom was 38 years of age.

FOLEY'S pupil, Bruce Joy, has now risen to the forefront of English sculptors. He is executing on commission statues or busts of Bright, Lord Salisbury, Lord Cairns, and Mary Anderson at the same moment. How the late Lord Chancellor would frown if he saw himself chiselled in the same room, mayhap of the same block, as the beautiful American actress.

A BOOK, which will be one of the features of the present publishing season, is Mr. Ruskin's autobiography, the first volume of which has been issued from the Press. "I have not changed in any respect," he says, at the beginning, "since I was a boy of eighteen. Some of me is dead, more of me stronger. I have learned a few things, forgotten many; in the total of me I am but the same youth, disappointed and rheumatic." All of us would like to speak of our having in later life the same youth. He ought not to say he is disappointed.

THE Board of Trade have awarded a silver medal each to Brahim bin Mohammed bin Hadj Alal and Hamid bin Mohammed, for their gallant services at the wreck of the British brig Solway, of Aberystwith, at the port of Saffi, on Nov. 17, 1885 The Board have also granted pecuniary rewards to these two persons and others who assisted in the rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the Solway. The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a silver cup, which has been awarded by the President of the United States to Captain Boughton, of the British steamship Serapis, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the crew of the American schooner C. F. Heyer.

EXTRACTS are published in the Paris newspapers from a letter sent by M. Maspero from Boulak, in Egypt, on the 6th inst., giving an account of the excavations which he has made round the Sphinx of Ghizeh A first subscription list collected in Paris to aid him in the undertaking amounts to 12,885fr. He says:—

> The effect of the subscriptions has been great on the minds of the Egyptians. Every fact which shows that France has not ceased to take an interest in their country increases our influence among them. I went to see the Sphinx yesterday. The result is already beyond all my hopes. The face, raised fifteen metres above the surface, is becoming expressive, in spite of the loss of the nose. The expression is serene and calm. The breast has been a good deal injured, but the paws are almost intact. We have nearly reached the limit of the diggings of Mariette and Caviglia. The work now going on is in beds of sand which have not been disturbed since the first centuries of our era.

THE students belonging to the Missionary Associations of the Scottish Universities have resolved to unite together to start a foreign mission. The field selected for the working of the mission will probably be Sikkim, and the missionaries are to start very shortly. A native paper objects to Mr. Macaulay's proposed mission to Tibet on the ground that that country is "the home of the great Rishis who are living there in peace, quiet, and solitude. The mountain region of Keylas in Tibet is known to the Hindus to be the abode of their gods There are many great Sadhus or holy men still to be found concealed in caves in the Himalaya range. Many of them were in India before their retirement from the world." The writer considers that to disturb these holy men in their lives of abstraction would be little short of sacrilege. But a missionary settlement in Sikkim is far more likely to disturb the peace of mind of these holy men than Mr. Macaulay's mission for purely commercial purposes.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE next Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for the Bengal Presidency will be opened at Meean Meer in November next.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS H. M. BURGESS, and Le-Marchant, Royal Artillery, on arrival from England, are appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Meean Meer and Ferozepore, respectively.

INVITATIONS have been issued for the Kashmere and Jummu Installation, which will take place at Jummu on Monday, the 10th of May.

THREE sowars of the 1st Bombay Lancers have been court-martialled at Poona. Two were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for disobeying the lawful command of Captain A. M. Monteith, by not "turning to the right and dismissing" when ordered to do so; and the third was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for not stepping back into the ranks at the orders of a jemadar.

NEWS-LETTERS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY, 4.

THE news of His Highness' intended visit to Europe has spread here like wildfire, and has ruffled the minds of those that are concerned. People say that the former rulers of Baroda very seldom left their capital, and if they ever did it was on account of some political affair of a very serious character, and in which their presence was considered essentially indispensable. Annual circuits and pleasure trips were hardly undertaken, much less thought of. His Highness' intention to visit Europe, learning thereby the multifarious forms of government, various industries, manners, customs, &c., of the civilized part of the globe, is regarded as noble and praiseworthy, and is being calculated to bring on innumerable blessings. Before leaving the capital, however, His Highness will have to solve the rather knotty problem as to who should be vested with his powers during his absence. It is an open secret that Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin is going to retire very shortly.

I have already announced that the trial of Mr. Oke has ended. Mr. Ambulal, the special Judge, gave an elaborate judgment in the case, acquitting the accused of the charges brought against him.

Some new regulations for the guidance of pedestrians have been issued, and the police have been ordered to keep the people to the right and the left, thus leaving the middle of the roads for carriages. The result is absurdly ludicrous. The majority of the people being illiterate, are unable to distinguish between the right and the left. Even the police are sometimes guilty of the vulgar error of directing the people to the right when they should go to the left, and thus confusion is worse confounded.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURA, MAY 4.

THE weather in this delightful hill station is sultry during the day, but the mornings and evenings are pleasantly cool. The principal officers are located here under the cool and refreshing shade of a cluster of trees in their tents. The Collector, Mr. Woodward, the Superintendent of Police, one of the Assistant Collectors, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, a Revenue Survey Officer, the District Deputy Collector, the Inspecting Postmaster, and others of lesser note, are all here. In order to afford facilities to casual visitors, a hotel has been established in addition to the Travellers' Bungalow, and it is pretty generally utilized by them.

This little town—formerly it was a small snug village—is daily growing in importance, on account of the Railway Company's large workshops, and engine sheds, giving employment to a very large number of European, Parsee, and Hindoo hands, who act as drivers, guards, fitters, turners, and in other capacities. Some of these people have built their own houses, in addition to those constructed by the Company and other private landlords. There is a large artificial lake, less than a mile from the village, where wholesome rain-water is stored for the use, not only of the Company and its servants, but for service throughout the town, the supply being subsidized by the local municipality. There are fountains and dipping wells from which the poorer classes draw their supply of water. There is also an elegant fountain, combined with an ornamental lamp-post, erected by Mr. Muncherjee Dadabhoy Bhownugria, in memory of his late father.

Last week a dance was improvised by the chief railway officials, to which almost all the ladies of the station were invited. It was got up in an open ground outside the village, where lawn-tennis and cricket are usually played, and the music was supplied by the band of the local volunteers. This band also plays once a week near the railway station for the entertainment of the public.

The educational wants of the place are well supplied, there being a Government Anglo-Vernacular school with a branch in the old village, a Roman Catholic school, a Presbyterian seminary, a Methodist school, and one for the children of the railway employés. The religious requirements of the place are also well looked after, there being churches and chapels for all denominational worshippers; a Parsee fire-temple, too, being in course of erection, and expected to be ready about June or July for the use of the Zoroastrian community, which numbers about two hundred souls.

A serious charge of assault was recently preferred against a forest officer by a woman, who was caught gathering fuel in a neighbouring jungle, and a counter charge was made by him against her for infringing the forest laws. But the trying magistrate dismissed both for want of evidence.

At the last meeting of the local Municipal Commissioners, it was proposed to levy a halalcore cess at the rate of four per cent., in addition to the four per cent. of house assessment, but the project was not favourably received, as the rate was considered heavy. Information on this particular point has been called for from a few of the other district municipalities, and the matter lies over for further consideration. In regard to sanitation, it is to the credit of the town that it is carefully scavenged. The milch and other horned cattle have all been removed from the town and stabled on the maidan. This has furnished the milk-sellers with a grievance, and their wishes are to be met in some degree by the Municipality agreeing to advance them small sums of money to enable them to erect stables. Sheep and cows are also killed on a neighbouring elevated open ground outside the town.

A miniature public garden has been recently established in a central position by the exertions of Mr. Scott, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Nasik, Igatpura Taluka.

THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Section 4 (1) of this Bill defines the word "minor" to be a person who has not reached the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject. This definition is, in my opinion, likely to cause a great deal of trouble to the courts concerned in determining whether a particular person has or has not attained the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, as there are, in India, many persons who do not own any law, or whose law is likely to be a question at issue. This difficulty can, I think, be avoided by defining "minor" in the words of section 30 of the Bombay Act XX of 1864, which run thus:—"For the purpose of this Act any person shall be held to be a 'minor' who has not attained the age of 18 years."

Section 16 points out cases in which guardians may not be appointed. I would suggest that to clause *b* the following words be added:—"or who has an interest adverse to that of the minor." In the present state of Hindoo society, fathers are sometimes inclined to disinherit their sons and to set aside the principle of Hindoo law before the minor has attained his majority. Hence this suggestion. In section 21, declaring that the Court may, in certain cases, refuse to make an order for the return of a minor to the custody of the guardian, I would suggest that the following words be added to clause *b*:—"if it appears that the guardian has, on account of physical or mental disease, or infirmity, become unfit or incapable to have the custody of the minor." The absence of any such provisions in the Bill suggests this addition to this clause. The word "conduct" in the clause does not cover the disabilities I have indicated. In section 35, regarding the cessation of the authority of guardians, I would suggest that the following be substituted for clause *d*, which states as the ground for cessation of, in the case of a female, was "marriage followed by co-habitation":—"in case of a female ward by her marriage, when the husband becomes a major, and when he is not unfit to guard his person." It frequently happens, as, for instance, in the case of Rukhmabai, that cohabitation does not follow marriage. If the Bill were to pass as it stands, there might be the absurd spectacle of a woman having attained the age of maturity, and still be regarded by law as a minor, simply because she has not cohabited with her husband.

LEX.

A SUGGESTION TO NATIVE COTTON DEALERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is well known that whenever disputes arise as to the classification of the cotton which an European office may have contracted to purchase from a native cotton dealer, it is customary to have the dispute referred to two surveyors, one representing each party. The anomalous fact as to the nomination of surveyors is that no *native* expert has hitherto been nominated to represent native dealers. Bearing in mind that there exists an association of native cotton dealers to advocate their interests, it is a matter of surprise that that association should not have noticed the anomaly. For really the circumstance is humilating, suggesting, as it does, the want of qualified native experts to survey cotton, especially when there could not be a more competent body of experts than many of our largest native cotton dealers, for instance, members of the firm of Messrs. Narondas Rajaram & Co., Shamji Ludha & Co., Gocuadas Mahadhunji & Co., and others. It is well known that these deal in cotton bales numbering from fifty thousand to one lakh and over per annum. Some of them are large exporters of cotton abroad. and yet, while many a native expert could be found who would discharge his duty conscientiously, is it not a most anomalous proceeding to get Europeans nominated to survey cotton, many of whom are brokers, whose incapacity to distinguish one description of the staple from another is only surpassed by their assurance in accepting the duties of surveyor? It is therefore suggested that the native cotton dealers or their association should insist in future, whenever differences arise between a European office and a native cotton firm, that a native expert shall be invariably nominated as surveyor on behalf of the latter, unless, of course, that firm is willing to nominate a competent European.—Yours, &c.,

May 5. JUMNADASS LULLOOBHAI.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the members of the Bombay Native General Library, which appeared in your issue of the 4th instant, I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you will kindly allow space to the following resolution of the Managing Committee, to which I referred at the meeting, while requesting to allow me to withdraw my proposition. The publication of this resolution will enable your readers to judge how reasonable my request was. In the absence of this resolution the report in your paper will leave a very unfavourable impression on the minds of your readers. Hence I make this request. The letter written to me by the honorary secretary at the direction of the Managing Committee communicating their resolution in respect of my complaint against the librarian, was read to the meeting by Mr. N. S. Kale, a translator and interpreter of the High Court, who, after reading the same, asked the chairman and the committee why the same, together with the correspondence relating to it, had not been circulated amongst the members, as they had circulated two out of the three paras. of my propositions, so as to give an accurate idea of the two sides of the question.—I am, &c.,

MANECKJEE DORABJEE DARUVALA.

No. 29 OF 1886.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Native General Library,
Bombay, 24th April, 1886.

To MR. MANECKJEE DORABJEE DARUVALA.

Sir,—Your letters and original accompaniments having been considered by the Managing Committee they desire me to communicate to you the following resolution, which I beg to forward herewith for your information:—

RESOLUTION.

"That the honorary secretary be requested to write a reply to Mr. Daruvala, informing him that the Managing Committee, having carefully considered his complaints against the Librarian, have come to the conclusion that though his complaints seem to be stated in somewhat exaggerated language, yet considering that there was some cause for such a complaint on the ground of want of tact and courtesy on the part of the Librarian, have remonstrated with the Librarian, and have desired him to be more civil and courteous in his dealing with the members of the Library, and that the committee now hope there will be no cause for any such complaints in future.

I am further desired by the committee to inform you that they have resolved to insert in their circular notice calling the annual general meeting of the members of the Library, the two last paragraphs of your printed letter, as notices of motion. The extra copies of the said letter as well as the original marked *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e* are herewith returned.—I remain, &c.,

ARDESHIR FRAMJEE MOOS,
May 5. Honorary Secretary.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET. RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK. BROWN. GREEN. BLUE SCARLET. CARDNIAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE. GREEN. TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors, Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street. London, E.C. England.

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday last, at 6, Apollo Street, and was largely attended. The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood took the chair. The following new members were elected: His Highness the Rao of Cutch, Colonel F. G. Wise, Mr. C. L. Weber, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. G. P. Millett, Mr. James Tod, Mr. R. Riddell, R.E, Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. James Cheetham, Mr. T. R. Booth, Dr. D. G. Dalgado, Rev. H. P. LeFebvre, Mrs. Charles Douglas, Mr. P. C. Oswald, Rev. J. Forgan, Mr. Thomas Bromley, Mrs. Dillon, Mr. T. W. Pearson, Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Mr. Andrew Hay, Dr. Bhiocajee Eduljee Gaswalla, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. Montagu C. Turner, and Mr. A. E. Hoare.

Mr. H. M. Phipson then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections during the past month:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A golden Pheasant alive.	From China.	Mr. E. D. Barton.
A number of Snakes and Lizards.	From Saugor	Lieut. Barnes.
Snout of Saw-fish.	Pristis antegorum	Miss R. Rich.
2 skins of Flying Squirrels.	Pteromys oral	Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant.
A number of Snakes and Reptiles.	From Deolali	Mr. F. C. Webb.
Head of large Saw-fish.	......	Mr. D. E. Aitken.
1 Porcupine, alive.	Hystrix leucura	Mr. A. S. Ritchie.
Head of Sind Ibex.	......	Mr. B. T. Ffinch.
Head of Bison		Mr. Robt. Clark.
3 Snakes	Echis Carinata Dispas Gokool	Mr. F. D. Campbell, C.E.

Minor contributions from Mr. H. F. Hatch, Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Mr. J. W. Evans, and Mr. Nanabhoy Rachanath.

Contributions to the Library.—A series of photographs of animals shot by Mr. J. D. Inverarity. A paper on a new Gerbillas (by Mr. James Murray), from the author. A paper on a new species of Mus (Mr. James Murray), from the author.

Mr. Phipson also announced that he had received a telegram from H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Indore, offering the Society two panthers, which had, however, not yet arrived.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the ladies and gentlemen who had sent the following exhibits to the meeting:—

Exhibit.	Description.	Exhibitor.
1 Orchid	Phaleonopsis grandiflora	Mr. M. C. Turner.
1 do.	Succolobium guttatum	Mrs. Chas. Douglas.
1 do.	Dendrobium pierardi	Mr. M. H. Starling.
3 do.	......	Mr. E. H. Aitken.
2 do.	Ærides crispum.	Victoria Gardens.
1 do.	Dendrobium nobile	Captain Passy.
1 Fern	Adiantum peruvianum	Mr. M. H. Starling.
1 do.	Adiantum concinnium	do.
1 do.	Adiantum fergusonii	do.
A quantity of new rare plants		Mr. T. Bromley.

Mrs. Charles Douglas, Mr. G. W. Terry, and Mr. R. A. Sterndale showed some beautiful drawings of plants. Mr. E. L. Barton exhibited a carpet made from a tiger's skin and twenty-two black buck skins, and also a large specimen of Rock Snakes (Python Molurus) stuffed and mounted by himself.

Mr. Starling drew attention to a fern (Adiantum fergusonii) exhibited by him, and explained that it had been found about five years ago in a garden at Negombo in Ceylon, but that no one knew how or whence it had come there. The species was unknown at Kew, but the authorities there considered that it was a cross between A. farleyense and A. tenerum. Looking, however, to the place where it was found, that was impossible, as A. farleyense had never been known to bear spores in Ceylon. It was, therefore, regarded by Dr. Trimen, the Director of the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, as a new species, and named by him after the discoverer, Mr. Ferguson, the Municipal Engineer in Colombo. Mr. Starling also suggested that it would be useful if those who had plants of A. farleyense would watch them, as his had apparently prepared to bear spores, the edges of the leaves having turned under, so as to form receptacles, but that he had not hitherto been able to detect any spores.

THE TRADE OF BHAMO.

A CORRESPONDENT of an up-country paper confirms the statement made by our own correspondent, some days ago, that the trade of Bhamo has greatly revived since the British occupation.

There is a very marked and encouraging increase in the daily Bhamo trade, particularly in the commodities handled by the Chinese who are the chief merchants here. Three Chinese caravans, including altogether some twelve hundred pack animals, have come in from Manwyne alone within the past month. Most of the animals are the ordinary Chinese mules, very small, not more than eleven hands, but exceeding hardy. One driver will take care of seven mules, whose only subsistence is the grazing along the way. The usual time of travel from Bhamo to Manwyne is six days. It could be done in less time were there more suitable camping places on the route. The caravan is up and away with the daylight, and men and animals driven at a tremendous pace to the next camping place, neither beast nor man stopping for food until it is reached, usually some time before noon, when the animals are at once turned loose to graze for the rest of the day, and the men give themselves up to cooking and opium-smoking. This year the caravans have come into Bhamo empty, but each animal has been loaded, chiefly with cotton, on the return trip. Every mule will carry two bales of cotton, each weighing twenty-five *viss*, or about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, which, with the animal's saddle, &c., makes a full burden of two hundred pounds. The road, north of the Tapaing, is by no means an easy one to travel, winding up and down over hills, many of which reach an elevation of quite 4,000 feet. Next to cotton, salt is the article mostly required and imported by the people north and east of Bhamo. As there has been no tax on the exportation of salt from Bhamo since the present occupation of the country, five large caravans of Shans, the pack animals consisting exclusively of bullocks, have been in for salt within the past twenty days. The Shans take no cotton, but large quantities of piecegoods, in addition to the salt, which is the chief article. The termious of the Shan carvan route is the rich district of Num Khum, about six days south east of Bhamo. Thence the different commodties are distributed, by smaller caravans, into all the smaller districts in the Paloung regions between Num Khum and Mandalay, and to the villages of the northern Salween country. In former years much salt was procured from the Irrawaddy valley salt beds, about one day north of Mandalay; but the Liverpool salt is now so much cheaper and better, that there is no profit in dealing in native salt. The Liverpool salt is sold here at Rs. 10 per 100 *viss*, and yields a profit of from 25 to 50 per cent. across the frontier. The salt is brought out from England in immense quantities, loaded into the flats of the Irrawaddy Floatilla Company in the Rangoon harbour, and is put down on *terra firma* for the first time, after leaving Liverpool, only on its arrival in Bhamo. A single flat will carry two lakhs or 200,000 *viss*, and the freight from Rangoon to Bhamo is the moderate sum of Rs. 1,000 per lakh.

There is a slight increase in the number of Indian merchants who deal chiefly in piece-goods stores and the smaller articles of daily and local use. The first European merchant, or representative of a European house, has yet to make his appearance.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

ON Saturday morning, before his Lordship the Chief Justice in Chambers, at the Calcatta High Court, Mr. Robinson, of the firm of Dignam and Robinson, solicitors, applied to file a plaint on behalf of Mr. Thomas DeBurgh Miller, joint-manager of the Burdwan *raj*, against Kumar Indra Chundra Sing, Raja Purna Chunder Singh, and Kumar Surrut Chunder Singh, of Paikpara, proprietors; Mr. Robert Knight, editor; and Mr. David Barlow, printer and publisher of the *Statesman and Friend of India*, to recover damages for libel contained in two issues of that paper which appeared on the 10th and 11th of April last.

The Chief Justice—What are the character of the libels?

Mr. Robinson—They are of a very gross character, and are fully set out in the plaint.

The Chief Justice—And you ask to be permitted to bring a suit for damages?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, my lord; the damage claimed are very heavy.

The Chief Justice—With referrence to two of these parties, I understand there is a criminal suit pending.

Mr. Robinson—That is so, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Then I should not be disposed to allow the two proceedings to go concurrently.

Mr. Robinson, who was indistinctly heard, was understood to say that under the law the time for filing an action for damages for libel being limited, he was obliged to file the plaint now.

His lordship thereupon granted permission.

The damages claimed are assessed at a lakh of rupees.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

THE Garstin Dacoity case continues to occupy the attention of Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. The Minor Zemindar of Guntamanaickanur, in the course of his evidence said he had been told by the dacoits that they had beaten Mr. Garstin in accordance with the instructions of the Zemindar of Bodinayakanur. In cross-examination he said:—

I did not place myself in communication with the police, for I was a minor, and I thought my words would not be valid. There is a Police Station at Guntamanaickanur. I thought it was a wrong thing for them to beat Mr. Garstin. I think I was aware that the police were making enquiries and trying to catch the prisoners while I was in my palace. I had a native tutor with me at my palace. I did not mention a word about it to him. As far as I can remember, I don't think I mentioned it to anyone before I told Mr. Sewart. A few days ago I learnt for the first time that Mr. Sewart had communicated it to Mr. Garstin I went to the Revenue Board with Mr. Sewart I there saw Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Garstin—Mr. Thomas was not there—I was shown in to Mr. Garstin first. Mr. Sewart was present. Mr. Garstin asked me what I knew, and I told him all I said here. I might have told him something more than what I have said here. I told Mr. Garstin about Mr. Crole, Mr. Garstin asked me "Have you heard anything more?" and I said "yes." I told Mr. Garstin that it was rumoured that Mr. Crole was in habit of taking bribes, and that Mr. Crole was bribed by the Bodinayakanur Zemindar and Mr. Kotaisawmy Thevar heavily. I said I had heard this as a rumour. I can't remember if I said anything more about Mr. Crole. I do not think so. I also said I heard that Mr. Crole had written to Kotaisawmy Thevar, and that Kotaisawmy Thevar had written to the Bodinayakanur Zemindar about having this attack done on Mr. Garstin, under the pretence that those robbers were beating Mr. Crole himself. I don't think I said anything more about Mr. Crole. My statement was reduced to writing by Mr. Garstin. Mr. Whiteside then came in. Mr. Garstin having sent for him. Mr. Garstin then read out my statement, and I signed it. I don't remember if Mr. Garstin asked me where I had heard these rumours. I told Mr. Garstin that these were rumours. I don't think he asked me where I got rumours from. Nothing further was said when Mr. Whiteside came in; Mr. Garstin only read out what he had written. I don't think there was any further conversation about this case. I signed the statement, and went away at once. No one told me that day I would be cited as a witness. I was next called for, and I went to Madura. I think Mr. Garstin sent for me. My guardian received a telegram from Mr. Garstin telling me to go to Madura. I went to Madura. It may be a week after I made the statement at the Board. I think I left Madras on the morning of the 10th March. Mr, MacCartie, the Under-Secretary of the Board, and the Hon. H. E. Sullivan were at the Railway Station when I was leaving Madras. As far as I remember, no conversation took place between myself and Mr. Sullivan about this case. Mr. Sullivan did not come to see me off. He came to see Miss Sullivan off, so my guardian told me. I can't swear I had no conversation with Mr. Sullivan, but Mr. MacCartie spoke a few words to me. I think he spoke to me about this case. I think he told me to tell everything I had told Mr. Garstin. I did not ask him if this was a message from Mr. Garstin. I reached Madura about 6 o'clock in the morning. I went that day to court with Mr. Garstin and sat beside him. Mr. Garstin drove me home again from court. After that he drove me to the station. He came to the platform. We travelled to Madras in the same train, but in different carriages. These rumours were bazaar talk in Madura. I was not staying in Madura for my holidays, but I stayed a few days there in going down and coming up. My servants told me they had heard all these rumours. I think I did tell Mr. Garstin this. It may be 500 bulls I saw for jellicut. They come from all the country round. I can swear that the bulls brought by the 6th and 11th prisoners were the bulls of the Bodinayakanur Zemindar. It is the rule when a Zemindar is walking about to take a retinue, but I sometimes go about alone. I was about going back into my palace when these people were in the way. It was in a sort of enclosure; not open for the general public. These prisoners were there. They spoke first and fell at my feet. They fell at my feet first and then stood up and spoke. They told me they had attacked Mr. Garstin according to the Zemindar's orders, that warrants were issued against them, and asked me to protect them. I told them to go away, or I would hand them over to the Police. I did not communicate to my uncle what his servants had told me. I had not for some time had any communication with my uncle. I heard of my uncle's surrender from a letter I received from home. I spoke to Mr. Sewart a short time before I saw Mr. Garstin, and I saw Mr. Garstin a very short time before I went to Madura, just before the Viceroy came I spoke to Mr. Sewart about it. I think my uncle has only one child. I heard so. That child is a daughter. I can't say how old she is. She may be about six or seven years old. My mother did not tell me she was going to make an application to Mr. Crole for Rs. 1,00,000 for the purposes of spending that sum on my marriage. I have heard it since. I have also heard that Mr. Crole had refused it. I do not know when it was refused by Mr. Crole. It may be last year or it may be more than two years ago. I cannot say when I said Mr. Garstin is my protector and my friend. When I came to Madras I did not go at once to Mr. Garstin and tell him what I heard. I may have seen him on the beach before I went to the Revenue Board. I can't swear that I did not speak to him.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I don't feel very angry with Mr. Crole for having refused that sum of money. I am not prepared to state what is untrue about him, however angry I may be with him. The Bodinayakanur Zemindar is my maternal uncle.

By the Court—I had no quarrel with my uncle. I knew what dacoiting a man was. It was beating and robbing him. I knew it was a serious crime. I did not all the time believe what the servants (prisoners) told me. It is a disgrace to have one of our family convicted. I was busy at the time, and therefore did not write to my uncle that a grave charge had been brought against him.

A FRANCO-RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT.

A PRIVATE letter from St. Petersburg communicates some interesting details as to the diplomatic incident to which the recall of General Appert, the French Envoy at St. Petersburg, has given rise. According to the writer, who says the correspondent of the *Standard* is thoroughly well informed, it would appear that for some time past the foreign Office had found cause to be dissatisfied with their Envoy at the Russian Court, on account of the somewhat perfunctory manner in which he discharged his duties. Thus it frequently happened that M. de Mohrenheim broached matters to M de Freycinet which in due course had been previously mentioned by M. de Giers to General Appert, which that gallant officer, untrained in the ways of diplomacy, had omitted to notify to the Quai d'Orsay, and this negligence at length attained such proportions that M. de Freycinet found it necessary to write to General Appert. In the most courteous way he informed the Ambassador that political necessities occasionally entailed painful separations, and that he was sorry to say it would be necessary for him to put an end to his mission to the Russian Court. As ill-luck would have it, this letter reached General Appert in the midst of a ball at the French Embassy, at which the Emperor and Empress of Russia were present. General Appert, according to my informant, was so moved by this communication that he immediately communicated it to the Emperor, stating in so many words—"I regret to inform you, Sire, that I am recalled." The Czar, whom this information in a ball-room must have somewhat surprised though he did not in any way show it, replied, "I am sorry to hear it, and I need not say how sorry we shall be to lose you."

This occurred upwards of two months ago Subsequently the Russian Ambassador here mentioned that General Appert was a favourite in Russia, and that the Czar would regret his departure, whereupon M. de Freycinet, instead of sending immediately his letters of recall, agreed that he should remain at his post to take part in the festivities on the occasion of the anniversary of the Czar's birthday or accession to the Throne. But he did not alter the decision that he had come to, that there must be a change in the representation of France at St. Petersburg. General Appert, according to my informant, did not take his recall in a philosophical spirit, and seems to have attributed it to political motives, which have no existence in fact It is even stated that he went so far in this recriminatory process in his conversations with M. de Giers, that the latter remarked, "For Heaven's sake, don't get up a quarrel between the two countries, if it is only for Russia's sake." This story is, of course, too good to be true—clearly the invention of a good-natured friend—but there the matter stands for the present. Baron Mohrenheim has been ordered to go to Nice, and until this very flimsy cloud blows over, a new French Ambassador will not be sent to St. Petersburg.

THE NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

THE 20th report of the directors of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited) states that the revenue account for the first nine months of 1885 was very satisfactory, showing, after allowing for exchange, £1,603, a profit of £6,632, but this was reduced by a loss in the working expenses during the last three months of the year to £4,667. After providing for the interim dividend paid, amounting to £3,103, and the interest on debentures created since the last meeting, &c., there is a profit balance of £1,946.

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NOTICE.

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WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Qts. per doz. R	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoirans	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	...
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	—
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	„ —	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	„ 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauda	„ 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estepne	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
arlovitz	„ 12 0	..
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bars { Saann }	„ 24 0	
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lerveire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	„ 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 12	..
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	„ 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	„ 20 0	...
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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travelle is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

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The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*.
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna‡
Moortizapoo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marhen
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam‡
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lilliapore Rd
Lu toran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
eram
Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Golaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

TATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakharia
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

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Rs 18 A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

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